New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXI....No. 6,353. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING AND EVENING BY THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION, IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, CORNER OF NASSAU AND SPRUCE STREETS, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL, And delivered to City Subscribers at 15 cents per week. Mail Subscribers, $7 per annum, in advance; $3 50 for 6 months.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. Three Copies for $5; Five Copies for $8; Ten Copies for $12; Twenty Copies to one address (and any larger number at the rate of $1 per annum), $20; Twenty Copies to address of each subscriber (and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each), $24. Any person sending us a club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy. Subscriptions to commence at any time.
Advertisements in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE cost ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $5.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING. Price $3 per annum; Two Copies for $5; Five Copies for $11 25.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FOR EUROPEAN CIRCULATION is published on the departure of each Mail Steamer for Liverpool at $5 per annum, postage included. Single Copies Five Cents.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS Is published on the departure of each Mail Steamer for Aspinwall. Price Six Cents.
THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Military Notices.

HEADQUARTERS LINCOLN CAVALRY, Bellevue Garden.
All enlisted men belonging to this Corps, absent without pass, are hereby ordered to report to their respective companies, on or before MONDAY, Aug. 19, or they will be published and treated as deserters. Per order of
Col. A. T. McREYNOLDS.
S. C. SPRAGUE, Acting Adj't.

Recruits for the 1st Regiment Long Island Volunteers (Col. ADAMS), are requested to report on board the Major Anderson, foot of Peck slip, and 10th-st., East River, at 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 p. m., without delay, when passes will be furnished by Sergeant Ferguson.

Special Notices.

Post-Office, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.—Public notice is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., the MAIL for BOSTON, via NEW-HAVEN, heretofore closing at 2 p. m., will close at 1½ p. m.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Post-Master.

An Adjourned Meeting of the FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, President.
WM. HENRY BAILEY, WM. PARKER, } Secretaries.

Twelfth Ward Republican Association.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, August 19, 1861, at headquarters, cor. 3d-av. and 128th-st., at 7½ o'clock.
WM. DUNNING, President.
WM. E. PAPON, Secretary.

Twenty-first Ward Republican Association.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Headquarters, No. 425 4th-av., at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
SPENCER KIRBY, President.
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Secretary.

American Institute Farmers' Club will meet at its Rooms, in the Cooper Union Building, this day (MONDAY), Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock, noon. Subject, "Protection for Drouths and Flowers." Admission Free.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Rec. Sec. pro tem.

Morton's Celebrated Gold Pens.—Improvements made in the machinery for manufacturing Gold Pens, and secured to the subscriber by Letters Patent, have enabled him to overcome the many imperfections hitherto unavoidable in their production, and also to bring the cost within the reach of all. The writing public should know the following facts: Constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with steel, therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens. The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen. The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel Pen must be often condemned and a new one selected; therefore, in the use of the Gold Pen there is great saving of time. Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand of the writer; therefore, the nerves of the hand and arm are not injured, as is known to be the case by the use of Steel Pens. He is now selling Gold Pens at prices varying from 25 cents to $1, according to size, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens. Sold by all dealers in the line throughout the country. Wholesale and retail at the store, No. 25 Maiden-lane, where all orders, including cash or post stamps, will receive prompt attention; and a Pen or Pens corresponding in value, and selected according to description, will immediately be sent by mail or otherwise, as directed. Address
A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

New Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER Will be Ready WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.
CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NUMBER: James Russell Lowell, O. W. Holmes, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Bayard Taylor, Theodore Winthrop, T. W. Higginson, Richard Grant White, Harriet Martineau, E. P. Whipple, C. E. Norton, and other popular writers.
The first of a series of characteristic stories by the late Major Winthrop, author of "The March of the New-York 7th Regiment," &c., will appear in this number. Also, an account of Mrs. Browning's last illness and death in Florence, by a personal friend of the poetess; timely articles on the National Crisis; "The Advantages of Defeat;" "Bread and the Newspaper;" "Under the Cloud," &c. &c.
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"GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
"Major-General United States Army.
"Washington, D. C., July 26, 1861."

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An elegant 12mo. volume of 130 pages, containing the first complete series of FIFTEEN LETTERS TO THE LONDON TIMES. Sent free of postage for 25 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Address
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- ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATION AND CALENDARS for the year 1861.
- GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Executive and Judicial.
- ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS RESIDENT from the United States at Foreign Courts.
- SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Members of, Politically Classified.
- HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES. Politically Classified.
- XXXVIITH CONGRESS (as far as chosen) Politically Classified.
- FREE HOMESTEADS, or the Action of Congress on the Question of granting Free Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain, including the Bill passed for the purpose, and the President's Veto thereof.
- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM for 1860.
- NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC (Douglas) PLATFORM for 1860.
- NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC (Breckinridge) PLATFORM for 1860.
- NATIONAL UNION (Bell) PLATFORM, for 1860.
- ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE SEVERAL STATES FOR PRESIDENT.
- SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
- TABLE OF TEMPERATURES FOR NORTH AMERICA, prepared at the Smithsonian Institution, and containing the Temperature of the Four Seasons and the Mean Temperature of the Year at 156 Points in North America, principally in the United States.
- ELECTION RETURNS FROM ALL THE STATES OF THE UNION, carefully compiled expressly for THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.
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THE TRIBUNE for 1861.
PROSPECTUS.
THE TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet, and contains Editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Full and Reliable Intelligence from the Seat of War; Domestic and Foreign Correspondence; the Proceedings of Congress; News by Telegraph from all parts of the World; Reports of Lectures; City News; Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets; Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts, &c. We shall, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by THE TRIBUNE, which we intend shall continue to be the best Family Newspaper published in the World.
We employ regular paid correspondents in Europe, in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous coöperation of our many well-wishers, we solicit and shall labor to deserve a continuance of public favor.
TERMS.
DAILY TRIBUNE: Sundays included, $7 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY: $3 per annum (104 issues); two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten *to one address* for $20; any larger number $2 each per annum. Ten copies or over, *to address of each* subscriber, $2 20 each. Any person sending us a club of twenty or over will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty we will send THE DAILY TRIBUNE one year.
WEEKLY: $2 per annum (52 issues); three copies for $5; ten for $12; twenty for $24, if the names of the subscribers must be written on their papers, but for $20 where all are sent to one address. Each additional subscriber $1 20, where the name is to be written; otherwise, $1. New names may be added to a club at any time at the original rate. Any person sending us a club of twenty or over will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of forty we will send a copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY, and for a club of one hundred THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent, gratis.
Payments invariably required in advance.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

To Whom it may Concern.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 Walker-st., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.
ALL duly authorized CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermaster's Department, at this depot, must be presented AT ONCE at this Office for settlement.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer in Chief and Acting Ass't Quartermaster-General.

FOR ADOPTION—A healthy, handsome BOY, 6 years old. Address M. POPE, Box No. 158 Tribune Office.

COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.—Gentlemen wishing to act as AGENTS for a certain place, or to canvass one or more Counties for the Great National Work, "The Southern Rebellion and the War for the Union," published in weekly parts, beginning Aug. 21 (see advertisement in The Daily Tribune of Aug. 10, 14, 17 and 21, and Weekly, Aug. 15), please write immediately to FRED'K. GERHARD, Post Box 4,001, N. Y. City. This valuable work will have a very large circulation, and orders for it are pouring in already from all parts of the country.

G. E. C.—Have been absent. All is well.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases.
Medical advice given gratis by the Acting Surgeon.
Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address
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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.
TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS of the City of New-York.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this city, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting Licenses.
Petitions will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st.—August 10, 1861. WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

Lost and Found.

$50 REWARD. — LOST, on Friday, the 16th inst, while going from Bleecker-st., through Greene-st. to 8th-st. and corner of Broadway, a SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND BREAST-PIN. It is chiefly valued as a gift from a deceased friend. The finder will receive the above reward, and no questions asked. If delivered or stopped by a pawnbroker, a premium in addition to the above will be given. Call at No. 26 8th-st., corner of Greene.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The manager is highly gratified in being enabled to announce to his patrons the engagement of the most
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THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
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the only animal of the kind ever brought to America, an animal that is worshiped by the Egyptians, and never allowed by the Government to leave the country, except as a special favor. These animals are described in history as the
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of all the animal creation. They have never been seen out of Egypt, except at the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS IN LONDON, and the GARDEN OF PLANTS IN PARIS, and the one now offered to the CITIZENS OF THIS METROPOLIS, and in each of these cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening, and is accompanied by SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
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Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

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who will give, for the first time in New-York, his original and admirable conception of
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Mrs. Toodles........(first appearance)........Mrs. G. N. Thayer
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will also enact the laughable character of COUSIN JOE,
In Buckstone's Comedietta of THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
The charming artiste, Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER,
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To conclude with the roaring farce of THE DEBUTANTE.
Daford..............(first appearance)..............Mr. L. Baker
Rose..................................Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker
Miss Fitzjames.......................................Mrs. Chanfrau

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN. A new three-story house, with gas, water, range, &c., neatly furnished throughout, and 15 minutes ride from the South Ferry. Terms very moderate, and possession given immediately. Address Box, No. 2,862, P. O.

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FARM WANTED within 60 miles of New-York.—Fifty to 100 acres of good LAND. Address, with particulars, terms, and price, Box No. 805, Newport, R. I.

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FOR SALE.—A 4-story and basement brown-stone front RESIDENCE No. 9 West 29th-st., New-York; house 25 feet 6 inches by 50 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep, modern style, hot and cold water, heaters, &c. Also, the 4-story and basement brown-stone front BUILDING 20 by 78, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York. Also, elegant COUNTRY SEAT at Ossining, new, 16 rooms, fine view of the Hudson, barn, carriage, ice, and outhouses; fish-ponds, fruit, and 27 acres all tillable. For sale to close estate. SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, Attorneys for Executor, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, or would be exchanged for a FARM near this City, a PRAIRIE FARM, 40 miles by railroad from Chicago, Ill., containing 320 acres of excellent land, all enclosed, orchard, and good garden, water abundant. The house is of brick, well built, and conveniently arranged, 2 story and attic, is 26x40 feet, with brick kitchen 18x26 feet. Cellar under all. The barn is 50x50 feet, and in every way a first-class building. Smoke and ice-houses, and other out-buildings complete. The location is perfectly healthy and convenient to churches and schools. Enquire at No. 54 Walker-st.

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MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, at 7½ o'clock
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—A great variety; including many valuable and scarce works. For particulars see catalogue.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Auctioneer, by HOLBROOK & HOLMES, will sell this day (MONDAY), August 19, at 11 o'clock, all the Parlor, Bed-Room, Dining-Room, and Kitchen FURNITURE, Bedding, Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c., contained in the 5-story House, No. 54 West Houston-st.

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AT $5, PRIVATE LESSONS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has reduced his terms for August from $15 to $5. Stiffness or trembling will be trained out of any hand for $1. Ladies learn a stylish, fashionable hand and gentlemen a rapid business style.

CLASSICAL and MILITARY SCHOOL at Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.—This School will be opened the coming Autumn, under a new organization, for the reception of pupils. It is intended that military exercises and discipline shall be combined with the usual studies of a first-class Academy.
To the proprietor of such a school, already established, and wishing to change to a location scarcely equaled in the country, near and accessible to both New-York and Philadelphia, advantageous terms will be offered. Apply to MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY for BOYS, NYACK, Rockland Co., N. Y.—This institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Students fitted for college or mercantile pursuits. The infantry drill will be daily practiced, and instruction given in military tactics by a thoroughly qualified officer. For circulars address
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—Term opens Aug. 20. Fine Buildings, fine Location, the best of Teachers. $40 per Term for Board and Common English. Address
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

FRENCH and ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFAT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. Best Professors are engaged. Terms to suit the times.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—Boarding-School for BOYS, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—For Circulars, address the Principal, MISS EMILY NELSON.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S French, English, and Classical SCHOOL will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary Department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for 11 years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, No. 684 Broadway, and at the School.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S FRENCH and ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMS until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1 Mrs. Williams will be at No. 26 West 39th st.

MRS. GIBSON, No. 38 Union-square, will reopen her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, on MONDAY, September 16.

MILITARY DRILL, under an experienced officer, in connection with an English and Classical EDUCATION for Young Men; also, for Young Ladies, INSTRUCTION in MUSIC, PAINTING, and FRENCH, under experienced Professors, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. For Catalogues, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION DAILY.—Col. W. W. TOMPKINS continues his MILITARY INSTRUCTION daily from 8 to 11½ a. m., and from 2 to 5½, in the 6th Regiment Rooms, corner of Centre and Grand, over the Market; prepares citizens for officers in every branch of the service, viz: Dragoon, Light Artillery, Infantry, and Rifle tactics. An Evening Class will be formed 19th at 6 o'clock.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in Cambridge, Mass., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at 9 o'clock.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, &c., at bookstores of Carter, and Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Musical Instruments.

AT MILLET'S MUSIC STORE, No. 395 Broadway, you can buy 7-octave PIANO, iron frame, over-strung bass, for $150; also, the largest stock of MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the country, at low prices for cash. Country orders solicited, and promptly filled.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true. Everybody says they are the best; therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, Agent, has removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts., where he sells new 7-octave PIANOS for $150. All round corners carved legs, $200, and warranted. Second-hand PIANOS and MELODEONS from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. ALEXANDRE ORGANS for Churches at low prices.

Miscellaneous.

ARMY GOODS.
3,000 Double Haversacks.
3,000 Government Pattern Canteens.
3,000 Water-Proof Blankets.
And other articles, for sale by
F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., N. Y.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, apply at their Yard, corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, Agent, No. 27 Courtlandt-st., N. Y.

JAMES TYLER (late of Nos. 2 and 4 Mulberry-st.), informs his friends and the public that he has removed his Awning, Flag, Sacking, and Cot Bottom Manufactory to No. 207 Canal-st., third door from Mulberry-st. He has also connected with his establishment a Bed and Bedding Store, Horse and Merchandise Covers, &c. Malt Bags, Feed Bags, etc., etc., constantly on hand. He would particularly call the attention of carmen and others to his newly invented Ventilating Feed Bag, which gives such universal satisfaction. Cots wholesale and retail.

TO FARMERS.—Pure BONE-DUST, in bags, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON for ARMY, NAVY and MERCHANT SERVICE.—These admirable LONG RANGE Guns can be furnished at short notice in FIELD BATTERIES with all CARRIAGES and IMPLEMENTS complete, including Hotchkiss' shot and shells. Also Guns of any size with ship carriages, for arming public or private vessels, by addressing NORMAN WIARD, or HENRI L. STUART,
No. 136 East 33d-st., New-York.

Wants.

A WELL-EDUCATED LADY would take charge of a WIDOWER'S HOUSEHOLD. Apply at No. 103 East 33d-st.

WANTED—By a neat, tidy GIRL, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as GENERAL SERVANT, makes bread, washes and irons well; will go under instructions; is willing to please; wages $4. Call at or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A TIDY, capable GIRL, to COOK, WASH, and IRON, in a private family. Must come well-recommended. Apply at No. 99 East Broadway, before 2 o'clock this day.

A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had seven years' experience as a Teacher, desires a SITUATION as Principal of a High School or Academy, or as Instructor in the Classics and Mathematics. He has had much experience in fitting young men for College. Ample and reliable credentials will be furnished. Address J. L. PENNIMAN, Concord, Mass.

ABUNDANCE of GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages; for city or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

ALL FAMILIES ought to take SERVANTS from THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts. The proprietor being 8 years in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior FEMALE SERVANTS, American, German, Irish, &c. Immediate and careful attention paid to orders by mail.
OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

GERMAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and IRISH GIRLS, in Great numbers, wanting SITUATIONS in the city and country, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, No. 23 4th-av., with the best references. No dishonest dealings practiced at this office.

SERVANTS.—The EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch, and other SERVANTS. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

TO WIRE DRAWERS.—WANTED immediately, 10 good WIRE DRAWERS. Apply to WILLIAM EAGLETON, Superintendent Eagle Wire Mill, 22d-st. and 2d-av.

TEACHER.—A Teacher of several years' experience in the public schools of this city and elsewhere, and who has good references, desires a SITUATION in a SCHOOL. Address T. W. B., Box No. 120, Tribune Office, New-York.

WANTED—About 30 feet of COUNTER.—Address S. S. WHITE, No. 658 Broadway, N. Y.

Financial.

"TRINITY BUILDING," No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Aug. 14, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of this city have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT on the capital stock, payable on demand.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 12, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT has THIS DAY been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.
Also, INTEREST of SIX (6) PER CENT per annum on the outstanding Scrip, payable upon presentation of the certificates.
By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of seven (7) per cent has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS for $100,000 of the CROTON WATER STOCK of the CITY of NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock p. m., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, August 7, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1861.
THE Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to the Stockholders, at this office, on THURSDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., 2 p. m., and will be reopened on the 23d inst.
By order of the Board. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND UNSECURED CREDITORS OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—You, and each of you, wheresoever residing, are hereby notified and required, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Ross county, Ohio, made in a suit therein pending, wherein Noah L. Wilson is plaintiff, and John Mills and others are defendants, to file with me, as Master Commissioner of said Court, at Chillicothe, Ohio, on or before the First day of November, A. D., 1861, the amount of Capital Stock owned by each of you in said Railroad Company under its original organization, together with the certificates and evidences thereof, and also the amount of unsecured claims owned by each of you against said Company, together with the notes, bonds and other evidences thereof. In order that the same may be audited by the undersigned, and reported to said Court, at its next November term, for the purpose of enabling the said Noah L. Wilson, under the direction of the Court, to properly distribute to and among you the several shares or amounts of the deferred or common stock of the said Railroad Company, as reorganized, to which you are respectively entitled in pursuance of the agreement of Capitalization entered into before the late sale (on February 25, 1860), of said Company's Road and Property—which deferred or common Stock amounts to 30,000 shares, or $1,500,000, and is now held by said Wilson, as Trustee, for distribution to the persons or corporations entitled thereto. Your failure to furnish me with the several amounts of your stock and claims, and the evidences thereof, by the time designated, may bar [illegible] of deferred or common Stock so to be distributed.—Chillicothe, Ohio, July 8, 1861. SELDEN S. COOK.

S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.—INSURANCE and BANK STOCKS and SCRIPS of all kinds negotiated. Auction of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

TREASURY NOTES of ALL DENOMINATIONS, for investment or payment of duties, bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Ocean Steamers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$130
Second Cabin Passage.......................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$110
Second Cabin Passage.......................60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon......leaves New-York..Wednesday, Aug. 14
EUROPA, Anderson......leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 21
PERSIA, Judkins......leaves New-York..Wednesday, Aug. 28
CANADA, Moodie......leaves Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 4
ASIA, Lott..............leaves New-York..Wednesday, Sept. 11
ARABIA, Stone........leaves Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 18
AFRICA, Shannon......leaves New-York..Wednesday, Sept. 25
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail October 12.

STEAM WEEKLY between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland).—The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA.................................Saturday, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH........................Saturday, Aug. 31.
CITY OF WASHINGTON........Saturday, Sept. 7.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN	$75	STEERAGE	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA via PANAMA.—A first-class steamer will leave New-York on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; except when these dates fall on SUNDAY, when the day of departure will be the MONDAY following. For freight or passage, apply at the only office, No. 5 Bowling-green.
D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE of LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHENIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA.
Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & Co., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT SMITH & Co., Liverpool.

PRINTING at WAR PRICES.—Billheads only $5 per ream, Cards, 90c. per 1,000; 5,000 hand bills $3. Every description equally low. One trial urgently solicited by the Cheapest Printer, 3 Tryon-row, near City Hall. All work neatly executed.

Steamboats and Railroads.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—The Steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily at 5 p. m., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford, $1 50; Deck, $1.

DAY BOATS for ALBANY and TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. at 7 o'clock a. m., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock a. m., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced prices.

DAILY LINE to BRIDGEPORT.—The steamers BRIDGEPORT and JOHN BROOKS will leave from Peck-slip daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the Express trains for the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, and the New-Haven train connecting with the Shore Line for New-London, arriving at Saybrook about 8:30 p. m.

BOSTON DAILY via GROTON.—The Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK, from Pier No. 18, at 5 p. m. W. M. EDWARDS, Agent, office 115 West-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for HAVERSTRAW.—The Steamer Metamora leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every Sunday Morning, at 7:30 a. m., making usual landings.

STEAMER METAMORA.—For Amos-st., 30th-st. and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, R. Lake, Sing-Sing, and Haverstraw. Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., daily at 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., omitting 9 a. m. trip on FRIDAYS, and Sing-Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMBOAT THOS. POWELL, Capt. Anderson, leaves foot of Jay-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, &c.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, connecting with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and elegant STEAMBOAT ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., E. R., DAILY, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves Norwalk, EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the Railroad Trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport, and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury R. R., can avoid the dust! Secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in 3 hours.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—Fare Six Cents.—Boats leave every hour, from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., from foot of Whitehall-st., east side of the Battery.

TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND NEWPORT, by SHORE LINE.—Leaves 27th-st., 4th-av., 8 a.m., arrive in Providence 1:20 p.m.; 12:15 a.m., arrive in Providence 7:30 p.m.; 8 p.m., Express Through Mail Train, arrive in Providence 4:30 and Boston at 6 a.m.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.
1861. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861.
COMMENCING AUGUST 19, 1861.
Passenger Station in New-York, cor. 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK:
For New-Haven, 7, 8 a. m., (Ex.); 12:15, 3, (Ex.); 3:50, 4:30, and 8 p. m.
For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a. m., (Ex.); 12:15, 3, (Ex.); 3:50, 4:30, and 8 p. m.
For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7 a. m.; 12:15, 3:50, 4:30, and 8 p. m.
For Norwalk, 7, 9:30 a. m.; 12:15, 3, (Ex.); 3:50, 4:30, 5:30, 8 p. m.
For Darien and Greenwich, 7, 9:30 a. m.; 12:15, 3:50, 4:30, 5:30, 8 p. m.
For Stamford, 7, 8, (Ex.), 9:30 a. m.; 12:15, 3, (Ex.), 3:50, 4:30, 5:30, 8 p. m.
For Port Chester and intermediate stations, 7, 9:30 a. m.; 12:15, 3:50; 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8 p. m.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston, via Springfield, 8 a. m., (Ex.), 3 (Ex.), 8 p. m.
For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:15, 8 p. m.
For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m., (Ex.), 12:15, 3, (Ex.), 8 p. m.
For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8 a. m., (Ex.), and 12:15 p. m. to Northampton.
For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8 a. m., (Ex.)
For New-Haven, New-London, and Stonington Railroad at 8 a. m., 12:15, 3, 8 p. m.
For Canal Railroad, 12:15 p. m. to Northampton.
For Housatonic Railroad, to Pittsfield, 8 a. m., 3 p. m.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8 a. m., 3 p. m.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7, 9:30 a. m., 3:50 p. m.
JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—For ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Trains leave:

	From Chambers-st.	From 31st-st.
Express	7 and 11 a. m., and 3:30 and 5 p. m.	7:25, 11:25 a. m., and 3:55 and 5:25 p. m.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping-car)	10:15 p. m.	10:45 p. m. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train	at 6 a. m., and 1:15 p. m.	6:25 a. m., and 1:40 p. m.
Peekskill train	4 p. m.	4:25 p. m.
Sing Sing train	9 a. m., 4:30 and 8 p. m.	9:25 a. m., 4:55 and 8:25 p. m.
Fishkill train	5:30 p. m.	5:55 p. m.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 a. m., Express.
8 a. m., Mail.
9 a. m., Milk, daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.
11 a. m., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
4 p. m., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations.
5 p. m., Night Express, daily.
CHARLES MINOT, General Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, and ALBANY R. R.—For ALBANY, TROY, NORTH and WEST. Summer arrangement. Fast Express Train from 26th-st. Station. For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local Trains, see Time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

1861 THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861
GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.
The capacity of the Road is now equal to any in the country.
THE GREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.
Office No. 1 Astor House, corner of Vesey-st.
Facilities for the transportation of Passengers to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans, and all other towns in the West, North-West, and South-West, are unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any route.
Through trains for the West leave New-York (foot of Courtlandt-st.)—Morning Express, 7 a. m.; Evening Express, 6 p. m.; also at 8 p. m., from same place, via Allentown, arriving at Pittsburgh at 12 next day, and connecting there with all Western trains.
Sleeping and smoking-cars on all the trains.
Fare always as low, and the time as quick, as by any other route.
By this route, Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by RAILROAD DIRECT, or to any port on the navigable rivers of the West, by steamers from Pittsburgh.
The rates of Freight to and from any point of the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers intrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
This Company also maintains an Emigrant Accommodation Line, by which parties emigrating Westward enjoy a cheap and comfortable mode of conveyance at one-half the first-class rates of fare. J. L. ELLIOTT, Passenger Agent, No. 1 Astor House.
LEECH & Co., Freight Agents,
No. 1 Astor House, and No. 1 South William-st.
McDONALD & BISCHOFF, Emigrant Agents,
No. 8 Battery place.
ENOCH LEWIS, General Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines leave New-York at 7, 9, and 11 a. m., and 4 and 6 p. m. Fare, $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, and through baggage checked, in 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. trains.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any trains unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY.—From foot of Courtlandt st.—Connecting at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburgh and the West without change of cars.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 1st, 1861—Leave New-York as follows:
HARRISBURG EXPRESS—At 6 a. m. for Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport.
MAIL TRAIN—At 8 a. m. for Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, Great Bend, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, &c.
12 M. THROUGH TRAIN—For Easton, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4 P. M. THROUGH TRAIN—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
5:30 P. M. WAY TRAIN—For Somerville.
8 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and the West. Sleeping Cars from Jersey City through to Pittsburgh.
EXPRESS TRAIN FOR HARRISBURG—The 6 a. m. Express Train from New-York arrives at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., connecting East and West on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Northern Central Railroad, North and South, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad.
THE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN FOR THE WEST leaves New-York at 8 p. m., daily (Sundays excepted), making close connection at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad—with no change of cars to Pittsburgh, and but one to Cincinnati and Chicago. Four hours' time is saved by taking this train.
ELIZABETHPORT AND NEW-YORK FERRY—Leave New-York from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 a. m.; 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 p. m.
The boats stop at Bergen Point and Mariners' Harbor every trip each way. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior steamer METROPOLIS, Capt. Brown, leaves New-York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p. m., and the BAY STATE, Capt. Allen, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. R.
Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any applicant until the same shall have been paid for.
Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by an Express Freight Train.
WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 p. m. train out of New-York for Cos Cob will be changed, and leave at 3 p. m. JAS. H. HOYT, Sup't.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Summer arrangement. Three express trains each way. RARITAN and DEL. BAY RAILROAD, for Red Bank, Shrewsbury, LONG BRANCH, Bergen Works, &c. On and after July 1st, the popular steamboat SEA SHORE, Capt. Sherman, will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily at 6 a. m., 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars for all regular stations. Returning, leave Bergen at 6 a. m. and 3 p. m., and LONG BRANCH, at 7 a. m., 10½ a. m., and 4½ p. m. Stages connect with cars for all parts of the country. Excellent meals on the Sea Shore. COMMUTATION and EXCURSION TICKETS sold at reduced rates. Hotels at Long Branch charge lower to suit the times.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. for Greenport; 12 m. and 4:30 p. m. for Syosset; 5:30 p. m. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 a. m., 12 m., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 p. m. For Jamaica, leave 9 a. m., 12 m., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 p. m. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

$150 PER MONTH made by enterprising AGENTS selling DOWNER'S HEMMER and SHIELD for Hand-Sewing. Indispensable to every lady using the needle. Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address
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Medical.

From The New York Daily Times.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most eminent and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with unfailing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and wind colic. We believe it to be the best remedy in the world for dysentery and diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE PROFOUND SERENITY OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania:

A SENTIMENT.

There is a witchery in the gentle, yet potent, influence of a mother's voice in the nursery. Her voice, but uttered in a whisper, has more power to quiet the babe than the roar of the tempest, or the angry billows lashed by the storm. Hence the Sweet Nurse, Mrs. Winslow, has given to her voice, through the agency of her Soothing Syrup, a power to quiet the babe, and to impart to the nursery a profound serenity, which, if not speedily counteracted, and in this way neutralized, will lead to fatal results.

Mrs. Winslow does not want your voice, but uniformity of tone, to produce a profound and tranquilizing effect upon the nervous system of your child, and thereby induce a state of quiet, which will admit that nature, which is all-powerful, to do her work of mercy, in relieving the child of its pain, and invigorating its system

events which are passing to indulge much in philosophizing. But the rout and dispersion, at the great pitched battle near Manassas, bring into bold relief the great fact that the Yankees are humbugs, and that the white people of the Slaveholding States are the true masters—the real rulers of this continent." * * *

"The break-down of the Yankees, their utter unfitness for empire, forces dominion upon us of the South. We are compelled to take the scepter, and it is our duty to prepare ourselves to wield it with dignity and effect. We must adapt ourselves to our destinies. We must elevate our race, every man of it—breed them up to arms, to command—to empire. The art military should constitute a leading part of every white man's education. The right of voting should be a high privilege to be enjoyed by those only who are worthy to exercise it. In a word, the whole white population of the South should be brought into a high-toned aristocracy, duly impressed with a sense of its superiority to Yankee trickery, and of its own functions, and its obligations to freedom and civilization."

The question to be decided is thus, as we see, whether the whole country is or is not to be governed by the "high-toned aristocracy" of the South, which looks upon human Slavery as having been given of God, and as therefore worthy to be perpetuated and extended, and regards the free and instructed mechanic as the mere "mudsill" of society, to be flogged, imprisoned, hanged, or otherwise maltreated, if he dare to question the fact that the perfection of society is to be found in Southern institutions. The field of battle in which it must be settled, is in those Border States, whose freemen are now in arms to resist the despotism sought to be established. The manner in which it will be settled is dependant wholly upon the decision of the previous question, whether the people of the hills and valleys of Virginia and Kentucky, of North Carolina and Tennessee, of Missouri and Alabama, are to control those States in the interests of freedom, or whether they shall be compelled to aid the "high-toned aristocracy" in all their efforts to "take the scepter," and make of themselves "the rulers of the continent." That being the question, and that the field of action, what, in your opinion, my dear Sir, is the duty we owe to ourselves, to the men of Europe, and to the world at large? Is it, or is it not, that we should, at any cost of treasure and of life, stand by the men of the Border States, who are now in arms for the assertion of their rights? That it is so—that we cannot for very shame avoid the performance of that duty—and that every fair and honorable man in Europe should cheer us onward in its performance, you will, I feel assured, agree to be the case. Having so decided, it will become most clear to you that Dr. Russel was in the right when telling his readers of *The Times* that it is well "at present to dismiss entirely from the mind of England the idea, no matter how it may originate, that there will, or can, be peace, compromise, Union, or Secession, till war has determined the issue"—that issue being, whether the Border States shall or shall not be converted into breeding places for the human cattle required for the supply of the great Slave Republic, now proposed to be created.

That the battle *will* be fought is certain. Such being the case, what is the duty of the people of England and Europe? For years they have been unsparing in their denunciations of American Slavery. For years they have looked upon us of the North as aiders and abettors in the maintenance of the system, led to the adoption of this course by love of the almighty dollar. To the extent almost of millions they have read Uncle Tom's Cabin, and have accepted it as a fair exhibit of the monstrous atrocities of a system, the continuance of whose existence, as they have charged, was wholly due to the fact that it was protected by the Union. Slavery having now become rampant, are they now to unsay all they have said against it in the years that are past? *Can* they now, by any possibility, adopt any measure tending, in even the slightest degree, toward assisting and encouraging the men engaged in a crusade against freedom as it now exists in Virginia and Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee? Were they to do this, would they not, my dear Sir, need to call upon the mountains to cover them? As it seems to me, they certainly would.

They are told, however, that unless they break the blockade, they can have no market for cloth, no supply of cotton. The men who make these threats, and who hope by this means to compel the people of Europe to aid them in their effort to "take the scepter" of the continent, and to carry Slavery into all its States, have, doubtless, read the letter of M. de Tocqueville to Mrs. Grote, recently published, confirming the views she had herself expressed to him in relation to the English character, and adding that he had found therein an explanation of the causes of that peculiarity of the English mind so well described in the following passage:

"In the eyes of the English, that which is most useful to England is always the cause of justice. The man or the government which serves the interests of England has all sorts of good qualities; he who hurts those interests, all sorts of defects, so that it would seem that the *criterion* of what is right, or noble, or just, is to be found in the degree of favor or opposition to English interests. The same thing occurs to some extent in the judgment of all nations, but it is manifested in England to a degree which astonishes a foreigner. England is often accused on this account of a political Macchiavellism which, in my opinion, not only does not exist any more, but rather less than elsewhere."

That this is so, no one, as I think, can doubt who has studied the course of English action in reference to Ireland, India, China, France, Italy, Austria or Turkey, in the twenty years through which we last have passed. Looking at it myself, I have had little difficulty in comprehending how a most estimable friend of yours should have been led to ask me, in your presence, whether there was any such thing as an international morality; or, in other words, whether communities ought to be held to the observance of the laws which we look upon as binding in the case of individuals; and whether, on the contrary, in all national arrangements, the true law should not be found in the declaration charged upon the Jesuits, that the end to be attained being a good one, it must be held as sanctioning the means, good or bad, fair or foul, used for its attainment? No man living would probably be less disposed for the reception of such an idea in regard to his private affairs, and yet such I understood to be his state of mind in regard to those larger operations on which depend the happiness and welfare of mankind at large.

Such being the tendency of English thought and action, is there not danger that you may, in the case now before you for consideration—misled by some short-sighted idea of temporary expediency—be led to do that you will have reason to regret hereafter? The supply of cotton will, for a time, be scant—that deficiency involving suspension of employment for some of your people and a portion of your machinery—and to remove this momentary inconvenience you may perhaps allow yourselves to be dragooned into submission by the men who have so long proclaimed that cotton was king, and that he was master of the destinies of the whole people of America and of Europe. That there is some danger of this—danger that you may, by insisting upon a supply of cotton, place yourselves in the situation of allies of the Southern aristocracy for the subjugation of the free people of the Border States—there can be little doubt. Could, however, the adoption of such a course of policy have any other effect than that of converting a temporary deficiency into a permanent one? As it appears to me, it could not.

The more the encouragement afforded to the South—and there are none among us more ready to afford it than your countrymen*—the longer must be the duration of the contest; and for the reason that the freemen of the North *cannot* abandon those of the Border States so long as they can raise a regiment for the field, or borrow the money required for its support. The longer it shall continue, the greater must be the exhaustion of those central States which are now the theater of operations—the less must be their power to afford to the Cotton States their usual supply of food—the greater will be the necessity on the part of these latter for raising food at the cost of the crop of cotton—and the less must be the proportion of the population engaged in the work of cultivation. The present crop will scarcely, it is said, be more than half of that raised two years since. What will it probably be at the close of another year of war?

Again, the longer the duration of hostilities the greater must become the exasperation of the parties, and the greater the danger of the appearance on the stage of men like John Brown—this time acting, in all probability, in accordance with the feelings and wishes of millions of people, who but two years since, denounced the Harper's Ferry raid almost as bitterly as Wise himself. Let the change of opinion of the next twelve months be in the ratio of that which has occur red in the last half year, and it will become scarcely safe to assume that we shall not witness a repetition of the horrors of St. Domingo. Should this prove to be the case, where thereafter must the world look for a supply of cotton?

Further: the longer their duration, the greater must become the certainty that a state of general anarchy within the South must follow closely on the withdrawal of pressure from without—each successive day bringing with it new evidence that the sole cement of the new Confederation is to be found in the hate, or fear, of Northern Abolitionism. Admitting this to be the case, and leaving wholly out of view the question of Freedom or Slavery, should not enlightened self-interest prompt the men who seek for permanence in the supply of cotton, if so desired by us, even to lend material aid for the suppression of disorder, and for restoration to a state of peace? As it seems to me, it certainly should be so.

Lord Palmerston has recently, in the House of Commons, expressed his desire that the Italian generals might succeed in putting down the terrible system of brigandage fostered by emissaries from the Court of Rome. Had he expressed a similar wish in relation to "brigandage" by means of which it is attempted to subject the free people of the Border States to the rule of the Cotton King, he would have done much toward the reëstablishing the supply of that commodity. The worst enemies of Manchester, as I believe, are those who now counsel submission to that "soulless, senseless, flocculent potentate," so well described by Dr. Russell. No one can read that gentleman's recent letters without arriving at the conclusion that anarchy throughout the South must be the consequence of triumph over the free people of the Center and the North.

The soundest of political maxims, in my belief, is found in the ancient motto, *Fais ce que doy, advienne que pourra*—act justly—do your duty to yourself and to your fellow-man—even though the heavens should fall. Let the people of Europe adopt it as their own—let them see that duty requires them carefully to abstain from doing anything that could, in even the smallest degree, encourage the people of the Cotton States in this attempt at subjecting to their rule the free people of the Border States; let them make it clearly manifest that no aid or countenance can be expected from them; and the day will not then be far distant when the decision will have been made in favor of Freedom, and against the "high-toned aristocracy" which now seeks to clutch the "scepter" and to rule the continent.

On the one side stands Civilization, manifested by a strict regard for the rights of persons and of property within and without the disaffected States. On the other stands Barbarism, manifested by the adoption, as the governing principle of the system, of

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they may take who have the power,
And those may keep who can."

On the one, stand Southern freemen fighting in defense of their liberties, and asking aid from their brother freemen of the North. On the other, are those who look with contempt upon all who labor, and who have made, and desire to continue to make, of all such men "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those who live by the profits of a domestic slave-trade that is a disgrace to the age in which we live. Choose, I pray you, between them. You cannot have both, because no such separation as that you have suggested can be regarded as at all possible to occur.

Allow me now, my dear Sir, in concluding this long epistle, to express the hope that reflection on the facts with which you have been furnished may lead you to conclusions similar to those at which I have myself arrived, and believe me, with great regard,

Yours, faithfully, HENRY C. CAREY.

To ——————, England.
Philadelphia, August 12, 1861.

*The general belief throughout the country is that all, or nearly all, the representatives of Britain stationed here are Pro-Slavery in their tendencies.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

TO BE PAID OFF.—The members of the 13th Regiment are officially notified to meet at the Arsenal on Tuesday, to be paid off. They are required to appear in citizen's dress, and to deposit everything used in the campaign except their uniforms.

A PAINFUL CASE OF DESTITUTION.—Coroner Horton was called, on Friday, to hold an inquest at No. 47 Fulton street, on the body of a child, a year old, lying dead there. The child was the son of Francis and June Grey, who told a touching story of destitution, and from which it appeared that the child actually died of starvation and exposure. They arrived in this country from Ireland on the 1st of June; they first went to Yonkers, and staid four weeks with a relative, after which they came to New-York in hope of finding some employment. They were unsuccessful in this, and their small stock of money being soon exhausted, they were unable to hire a place of shelter, but for the past three or four weeks lived in the streets, sleeping at night in the Station-Houses, and they picked up a precarious subsistence by begging occasionally. A few days ago Mr. Gamble, a tobacconist, doing business at No. 47 Fulton street, found the family in front of his door when he opened the store in the morning. They were in a state of complete exhaustion for want of food. On ascertaining the particulars of their condition, Mr. Gamble took them, and provided them with food and shelter. The child was very sick at the time, and on Friday it died. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from cholera morbus," produced evidently by want and exposure.

A SAD AFFAIR—TWO BOYS DROWNED WHILE FISHING.—On Saturday evening two boys, aged respectively 7 and 9 years, accidentally fell overboard at the foot of South Fifth street, E. D., and were drowned. Their names were John Riley, residing at No. 5 South Fifth street, and Peter Ryan, residing at No 2 South Fifth street. It appears they were fishing off the end of the dock when one of them slipped, and as he fell off into the water, caught hold of the other and dragged him into the water also. As soon as the accident was known every effort was made to rescue the boys, but without success. The bodies were not recovered until yesterday. Coroner Murphy held an inquest upon the bodies yesterday, and a verdict of "accidentally drowned" was rendered.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A boy named John Jones, 9 years of age, whose parents reside at the corner of Smith and Ryerson streets, in attempting to jump from the platform of one of the cars of the Jamaica train while passing through Atlantic street on Saturday evening, fell and was run over. Both legs were shockingly mangled. He was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died on Sunday morning.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The body of a drowned man was found in the water at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, Gowanus, on Sunday morning. The deceased appeared to have been a laboring man. Coroner Horton took charge of the body.

AFTER A WHALE.—The pilot boat Nettle, Capt. B. J. Willard, with a small party on board, started last Friday for deep-water fishing. At 12 o'clock a whale some 25 or 30 feet long was discovered near the boat. The small boat was then got in readiness, and the whale line, harpoon and lance placed in it. As the whale came up to blow Willard darted the harpoon at it, which took effect about midway on the left side, burying itself about two feet in the flesh. There were but two persons in the small boat, and the whale started off with them at railroad speed, the line humming through the water, and the water turning from the sides of the boat like snow from a snow-plow. At 2 o'clock they hauled up to the whale and gave him the lance, which started blood. He then started off faster than ever, going at the rate of 20 or 25 miles per hour. At 4 o'clock Mr. Ellis Usher, who was in a boat near, seeing what was going on came to their assistance. As the whale circled he got up to Willard's boat by the latter paying out line. The whale took both boats in tow and kept going on until 6 o'clock, by which time he had received three or four lances, his blood coloring the water. The sixth time he came up to blow Willard gave him another lance, when the staff broke, leaving the lance some three feet in the flesh. The whale had now become quite exhausted, and they felt sure of getting him when, about 7 o'clock, the harpoon drew out, and away went the whale with two or three feet of lance in his body. At this time they were 23 miles distant from land, and it is judged that the animal must have towed them from 50 to 60 miles, as he kept continually going in circles. The boat was steered Mr. Dixon Fuller, who managed it in a handsome manner, keeping it from upsetting as it went from sea to sea, hardly touching water at times. Mr. Usher kept the lines clear. They had three knives ready to cut the lines if they became foul. Willard says if he had had a whale boat he would have killed the fellow in two hours; but a six hour's chase in a 17 feet boat is rather hard work. [Portland Argus.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

LIST OF OFFICERS RESIGNED.

225 GONE HOME.

The following is a complete list of resignations of Volunteer officers, so far as recognized by the proper authorities:

July 2—Calvin W. Smith, 1st Lieut. 2d N. Y. V.
W. S. Cunningham, 1st Lieut. 1st Conn.
Benjamin Rob, 1st Lieut. 2d Ohio.
July 6—A. J. Church, Chaplain 3d Maine.
July 8—David Kerr, 1st Lieut. 16th N. Y. V.
July 9—James M. Pomeroy, Capt. 16th N. Y. V.
Stephen A. McCarthy, 1st Lieut. 37th N. Y. V.
J. V. Willett, Ensign, 37th N. Y. V.
Michael F. Hackett, 1st Lieut. 37th N. Y. V.
July 10—Geo. W. Stone, Captain 12th N. Y. V.
S. McKee, 1st Lieut. 32d N. Y. V.
July 11—C. G. Vosburgh, 2d Lieut. 37th N. Y. V.
July 12—P. S. Turner, 1st Lieut. 1st Ohio.
A. Dal Molin, Garibaldi Guard, N. Y.
July 15—A. D. Chase, 1st Lieut. 4th Maine.
E. B. Griswold, 1st Lieut. 12th N. Y. V.
July 16—S. A. Bent, 1st Lieut. 2d Mass.
J. K. Tyler, Capt. 1st Mass.
Herman Bucht, Capt. 7th N. Y. V.
Louis Widerhold, Lieut. 7th N. Y. V.
George A. Hitchcock, 2d Lieut. 2d N. Y. V.
J. H. Thompson, Surgeon, Mozart, N. Y.
July 20—Edwin Hemington, Ensign 26th N. Y. V.
Charles Karbaum, 1st Lieut. 7th N. Y. V.
July 26—Wm. H. Pitt, 2d Lieut. 2d N. Y. V.
July 24—Gustave Melzanni, 1st Lieut. 8th N. Y. V.
G. A. Seidel, Captain 29th N. Y. V.
July 25—H. E. Thum, Captain 8th N. Y. V.
— Moeller, 1st Lieut. 8th N. Y. V.
Carl Claus, 2d Lieut. 8th N. Y. V.
Fred. Bossart, 1st Lieut. 8th N. Y. V.
Arthur Brandt, 2d Lieut. 8th N. Y. V.
Philip Drackett, 1st Lieut. 20th N. Y. V.
July 26—Joseph Aigner, 1st Lieut. Garibaldi Guard, N. Y. V.
Louis Tenner, 2d Lieut. Garibaldi Guard, N. Y. V.
John H. Seigel, Captain Garibaldi Guard, N. Y. V.
August Getzer, 1st Lieut. 8th N. Y. V.
John F. Hilkins, Captain 33d N. Y. V.
A. D. Crane, Captain 4th Michigan.
Frank Hatch, 1st Lieut. 2d Wisconsin.
H. O. Bernstein, Captain Garibaldi Guard, N. Y. V.
A. J. Schutt, Ensign 33d N. Y. V.
July 29—H. K. Quimby, 1st Lieut. 3d Maine.
H. W. Peck, Lieut.-Colonel 2d Wisconsin.
O. T. Hayes, 1st Lieut. 1st Minnesota.
J. A. Macpherson, 2d Lieut. 79th N. Y. V.
James Molloy, 2d Lieut. 4th Michigan.
Louis Schaffer, Adjutant 7th N. Y. V.
G. W. Phillips, 2d Lieut. 3d Michigan.
James B. Ten Eyck, 2d Lieut. 3d Michigan.
Baker Borden, Captain 3d Michigan.
July 30—John Kaufman, Ensign Gar. Guard, N. Y. V.
S. Redelsheimer, Capt. 27th Pa.
Adam Frabel, Capt. 29th N. Y. V.
John Buels, 2d Lieut. DeKalb, N. Y. V.
John M. Nash, Capt. 3d Maine.
J. M. Turner, Major 1st N. Y. V.
J. M. Sanborn, 2d Lieut. 3d Maine.
C. McDermont, Surgeon, 2d Ohio.
P. D. Hickox, Ensign 26th N. Y. V.
H. Dmitrazer, 2d Lieut. Gar. Guard, N. Y. V.
J. M. Boocock, 1st Lieut. 2d N. Y. V.
W. H. Barnett, 1st Lieut. 14th N. Y. V.
J. M. Price, Capt. 3d Mich.
T. W. Bishop, 2d Lieut. 2d Wis.
S. P. Coon, Col. 2d Wis.
John E. White, 2d Lieut. 3d Mass.
John E. Bendix, Col. 7th N. Y. V.
David Tuomey, Capt. 1st N. Y. V.
Jos. N. Steiner, Capt. 9th N. Y. V.
John Allen, 2d Lieut. 1st N. Y. V.
Anthony Bracklin, Capt. 20th N. Y. V.
Chas. Auner, Capt. 27th Penn.
T. H. Davis, 1st Lieut. 2d N. Y. V.
July 23.—J. Ross McMullin, 1st Lieut. 2d Ohio.
Thos. Goodman, 2d Lieut. 9th Ill.
Lyman M. Kellogg, Capt. 24th Ohio. (1)
Theodore Hard, 2d Lieut. 1st Ky.
H. S. Stafford, Major 6th N. Y. V.
Aug. 2—W. R. Smith, 2d Lieut. 1st Minnesota.
W. A. Sheldon, 1st Lieut. 27th N. Y. V.
Henry Ford, 1st Lieut. 27th N. Y. V.
A. T. Vaughn, 1st Lieut. 2d N. Y. V.
E. L. Lewis, Capt. 27th N. Y. V.
Aug. 3—Geo. W. Gifford, 1st Lieut. 7th Mass. V.
W. W. Fisher, 1st Lieut. 7th Mass. V.
W. H. Underhill, Capt. 1st N. Y. V.
T. J. Lord, Lieut.-Col. 36 N. Y. V.
Gustavus Dupins, Capt. 36th N. Y. V.
Aug. 6—R. P. Haum, 1st Lieut. 4th Michigan.
Anthony Peterson, 1st Lieut. 1st N. Y. V.
Aug. 7—H. C. Jackson, 1st Lieut. 27th N. Y. V.
W. B. Drake, 2d Lieut. 79th N. Y. V.
A. E. Birkerstock, Capt 3d Michigan.
F. M. Paine, Capt. 24th N. Y. V.
J. J. Dennis, Capt. 3d Michigan.
Newell Strout, Capt. 3d Maine.
Christopher Plunkett, Capt. 9th Mass.
J. Vanvlick, Lieut. 26th N. Y. V.
W. E. Mercer, Lieut. 26th N. Y. V.
O. M. Sheldon, Lieut. 26th N. Y. V.
R. D. Patten, Lieut. 20th N. Y. V.
C. F. Barager, Lieut. 26th N. Y. V.
Anton Brendle, Capt. 26th N. Y. V.
J. H. Palmer, Capt. 26th N. Y. V.
R. L. Hall, Lieut. 26th N. Y. V.
J. W. Kinney, Lieut. 26th N. Y. V.
J. H. Fairbanks, Capt. 26th N. Y. V.
H. J. Flint, Lieut. 26th N. Y. V.
Aug. 4—J. F. Quimby, Col. 13th N. Y. V.
J. L. Van Ingen, Surg. 10th N. Y. V.
W. H. Burns, Capt. 11th N. Y. V.
M. A. Fagan, Capt. 11th N. Y. V.
M. C. Murphy, Capt. 11th N. Y. V.
W. Heckett, Capt. 11th N. Y. V.
H. Bartlett, Capt. 2d Maine.
D. L. Bartlett, Capt. 18th N. Y. V.
Freeman Conner, 1st Lieut. 11th N. Y. V.
E. B. Knox, 1st Lieut. 11th N. Y. V.
L. S. Larrabee, 1st Lieut. 11th N. Y. V.
E. M. Cortes, 1st Lieut. 11th N. Y. V.
C. Harris, 2d Lieut. 11th N. Y. V.
John Harrigan, 2d Lieut. Mozart N. Y. V.
B. S. Kelly, 1st Lieut. 3d Maine.
O. W. Perkins, 1st Lieut. 9th Mass.
H. A. McLaughlin, 1st Lieut. 1st N. J.
Aug. 6—W. M. Wermerskirch, 1st Lieut. N. Y. V.
Wm. Scheel, 1st Lieut. 20th N. Y. V.
June 16—L. S. Comstock, Lieut.-Col. 1st Mich.
June 22—Leonard Magnis, 1st Lieut. 1st Ky.
June 24—Nelson S. Lutz, 1st Lieut. 13th Ohio.
A. Landers Platt, Col. 13th Ohio.
Chris. C. Bryant, 1st Lieut. 10th Ill. Regt.
Aug 1—R. Wills Kluyon, Lieut.-Col. N. Y. 2d.
Richd. D. Bloss, Major N. Y. 2d.
S. Thorn, 1st Lieut. N. Y. 3d.
Wm. H. Hoyt, 1st Lieut. N. Y. 5th.
Chas. D. Rice, Ensign N. Y. 27th.
D. C. Holman, Major, Mass. 7th.
J. F. Ashley, Capt. Mass. 7th.
Aug. 2—J. G. McNutt, Capt. N. Y. 2d.
Wm. S. Morcross, 2d Lieut. N. Y. 2d.
Chas. M. Martin, 2d Lieut. N. Y. 2d.
Aug. 12—Ichabod Pearl, Capt. 2d New-Hampshire.
Henry Simpson, 2d Lieut. 2d N. Y.
C. D. Jameson, Col. 2d Maine.
Aug. 13—Michael Cassidy, Capt. 2d N. Y.
John Howe, 1st Lieut. 2d Vermont.
Joseph J. Chambers, Lieut.-Col. 27th N. Y.
W. A. Hopkins, 2d Lieut. 2d Wis.
Aug. 14—David R. Craig, 1st Lieut. 10th Penn.
Oscar H. Phillips, Ensign 27th N. Y.
A. A. Putnam, Captain 14th Mass.
Wm. O. Sides, Captain 2d N. H.
Aug. 15—Frank B. Mott, 2d Lieut. 2d N. Y.
Aug. [illegible]—David D. Wordwell, 1st Lieut. 2d Maine.
Ed. C. Page, 1st Lieut. 1st N. J.
Wm. H. Lewis, 2d Lieut. 38th N. Y.
Lewis Fitzgerald, 1st Lieut. 11th N. Y.
Andrew Lutz, Major 8th N. Y.
A. O. Evans, 1st Lieut. 1st N. J.
W. R. Harrison, 1st Lieut. 1st N. J.
Herman B. Jackson, 2d Lieut. 2d Wis.
Aug. 9—D. McDonald, Lieut.-Col. 2d Wis.
B. J. Hays, Captain 32d N. Y.
James H. Tickener, 1st Lieut. 32d N. Y.
W. T. Sammons, 1st Lieut. 32d N. Y.
James P. Marcellus, 2d Lieut. 32d N. Y.
W. M. Atchison, 2d Lieut. 32d N. Y.
Martin E. Lawler, 1st Lieut. 37th N. Y.
Wm. N. Herring, 1st Lieut. 33th N. Y.
Fred. S. Gurney, 1st Lieut. 5th Maine.
Aug. 10—Michael Helly, Capt. 25th N. Y.
J. M. Stumpf, Capt. 8th N. Y.
Wm. Herkel, 1st Lieut. 8th N. Y.
Walter F. Evans, 1st Lieut. 27th Penn.
Wm. E. Burgir, 1st Lieut. 4th Maine.
H. H. Carter, 2d Lieut. 4th Maine.
Ferdinand F. Pfeifer, 2d Lieut. 31st N. Y.
John H. Steiner, 2d Lieut. 27th Penn.
Louis A. Browne, 2d Lieut. 31st N. Y.
J. B. Thoms, 2d Lieut. 15th N. Y.
John W. Hyatt, 2d Lieut. 15th N. Y.
M. P. O'Brien, 1st Lieut. 15th N. Y.
Henry H. Mitchell, Ass. Surgeon 11th N. Y.
Aug. 7—Wm. H. Prescott, 2d Lieut. 2d N. H.
H. B. Thompson, 2d Lieut. 2d N. H.
Timothy Waters, Capt. 1st N. Y.
Aug. 8—Dwight Kilnck, Adjutant 12th Ind.
David W. Washburn, 2d Lieut. 1st N. Y.
Geo. W. Hussey, 2d Lieut. 1st N. Y.
Aug. 8—Henry S. Hurlbut, Capt. 3d N. Y.
Volney Wright, 2d Lieut. 10th N. Y.
Peter McDermott, Major, 2d N. Y.
Aug. 10—James L. Waugh, Capt 5th N. Y.
David McLellan, Major 79th N. Y.
Thomas Barclay, Capt. 79th N. Y.
James B. Ayres, 1st Lieut. 79th N. Y.
James Witherspoon, 2d Lieut. 79th N. Y.
Aug. 9—Wm. O. Brown, jr., 2d Lieut. 21st N. Y.
Edwin Bingham, 1st Lieut. 25th N. Y.
Peter McLear, 2d Lieut. 25th N. Y.
Romeyn Bogardus, 2d Lieut. 17th N. Y.
Josiah Heald, Capt. 5th Maine.
David Smith, jr., 1st Lieut. 25th N. Y.
John Bovinus, 2d Lieut. 26th N. Y.
Isaac B. Nays, Capt. 5th Maine.
Aug. 3—Henry J. Memminger, Capt. 27th Penn.
A. Majer, Surgeon Garibaldi Guard.
Fred. Horner, 1st Lieut. 12th N. Y.
John H. Styles, 1st Lieut. 14th N. Y. S. M.
James H. Jordan, 2d Lieut. 14th N. Y. S. M.
Ferdinand Propping, 2d Lieut. 29th N. Y.
John R. Lee, 2d Lieut. 1st Mass.
Henry A. Boyce, 2d Lieut. 3d Maine.
J. E. McFarland, 2d Lieut. 11th N. Y.
W. R. Watson, 2d Lieut. 3d Maine.
F. B. Davis, Capt. 17th N. Y.
Isaac J. Lyle, 1st Lieut. 38th N. Y.
G. F. Britton, Capt. 38th N. Y.
G. C. Byrne, 1st Lieut. 38th N. Y.
W. H. Smith, 1st Lieut. 38th N. Y.
J. F. Herrod, Capt. 38th N. Y.
Theo. Allen, 1st Lieut. 25th N. Y.
Eugene Pressord, 2d Lieut. 31st N. Y.
A. B. Gardner, 1st Lieut. 31st N. Y.
A. L. Graham, Capt. 25th N. Y.
Dan. McNamee, Capt. 25th N. Y.
Edward Pearl, Capt. 1st Mass.
Henry A. Snow, Capt. 1st Mass.
A. H. Laidlaw, Lieut. 14th N. Y. S. M.
W. C. Brown, Col. 35th N. Y.
L. Porter, Lieut.-Col. 35th N. Y.
J. S. McCann, Ensign 17th N. Y.
C. McBean, Ensign 21st N. Y.
A. N. Gillet, 1st Lieut. 21st N. Y.
J. N. Rembert, Chaplain 27th Penn.
R. A. Beach, Captain 2d Michigan.
F. X. Braulek, 1st Lieut. De Kalb Regiment.
Theo. Brackon, Captain De Kalb Regiment.
Frederick Meyer, Captain De Kalb Regiment.
Geo. E. Waring, jr., Major Garibaldi Guard.
H. B. Rivers, 2d Lieut. 3d Maine.
Aug. 6.—John Nicholson, 2d Lieut. 21st N. Y.
Wm. P. Toron, 1st Lieut., 12th N. Y.
John McLeer, 1st Lieut., 14th. N. Y. S. M.
John Kelly, 2d Lieut., 25th N. Y.
M. O. McGorry, Capt., 31st N. Y.
T. H. Coburn, 1st Lieut. 38th N. Y.
Adolphus Schaffer, 1st Lieut., 38th N. Y.
A. C. H. Livingston, 2d Lieut., 38th N. Y.
Andrew Parker, 2d Lieut., 32d N. Y.
E. W. Sawyer, Capt., 5th Maine.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS.—Affairs improve in the world of amusement, and there is promise, in the immediate future, of better times for managers, actors, and the public. The grand "opening day" of the Fall and Winter season is not far distant, and the theatrical folks are preparing their various attractions, and pushing forward their preparations with all possible vigor. The same war-pressure on the pockets of the public which is likely to render less liberal their disbursements for mere pleasures or luxuries, will place it in the power of the directors of the various places of amusement to make combinations of professional talent, heretofore impracticable, and thereby to give entertainments unsurpassed in excellence and attractiveness. The actor's profession, is, of all others, the most sensitive to the fiscal troubles of a country, and is the one profession of all others, that is earliest affected, and soonest ruined by any general financial crisis.

It happens, therefore, that, at this particular time, many of the theaters in the smaller cities are closed, and there is a greater number of excellent artists now without engagements than there has been for many years. Actors of first-class talent have been compelled to reduce their demands for inordinate salaries, with which, in better times, managers had no alternative but to comply, and are now willing to engage on terms fair and reasonable. This state of facts renders it possible for every manager to make up his company entirely of artists of excellence; and the stage director who shall, this coming season, affront the public with a poor company, will deserve the ruin that will doubtless overtake him.

The actors of merit, who will now be content with reasonable pay for their services, can all be employed. As for the actors of *no* merit, why, we have three armies, and recruits are wanted in every one.

Winter Garden.—It will be a matter of rejoicing to all those who saw the performances of Mr. John S. Clarke, at this house, last season, to know that he has been again engaged for a few weeks, and will make his first appearance to-night. Of Mr. Clarke's unrivalled (in the true sense of that much-abused word) excellence as a comedian there can be scarcely two opinions, and, as he purposes to act in a great number of plays during his present engagement, rather than to "run" a single drama for a number of nights, he will have ample opportunity to demonstrate his versatility, as well as to give further proofs of his talents. The plays to-night are the "Toodles," "Rough Diamond," and a farce. Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs. Thayer, and a number of artists well known in Philadelphia and other cities will also appear.

New Bowery Theater.—Mr. Charles Gayler, whose ability as a dramatic writer is well known, has written a play called "Bull Run," which will be acted at this house for the first time to-night.

Barnum's American Museum.—The hippopotamus continues to attract installments of the public so large that they are only measured by the narrow limits of the room containing the tank wherein his Egyptian chaminess disports himself. Being the first member of his august family that has ever condescended to pay our city a visit, the keen edge of Gothamitic curiosity concerning hippopotami has never yet been taken off, and young hippo. gets the full benefit thereof.

The gentleman in charge of the Aquarial Hall, Mr. William Daman, has given an enthusiastic attention to that department which it has never before received, and the results of which are manifest in the excellent arrangement and elegant appearance of the tanks; in the care with which the plants are tended; and the aquarial vegetation kept in the highest state of perfection, and more especially in the judicious additions which are constantly made to the rare animals and fishes that find their home in the glass houses of the Aquarial Hall. This department has ever been, since its introduction among the curiosities of the Museum, to the intelligent spectator, the specially interesting feature of the place, and it was never so attractive as at present.

Mr. Daman, after an absence of some time, in search of curiosities, returned on Saturday with a number of rare fishes. Chief among the new-comers are several genuine, unmistakable, live, live, all alive, *Sharks*. These amiable fishes are now to be seen in the Aquarial Hall. They are comparatively small, and have eaten nobody as yet—to be sure, a four-year old boy escaped from his mother on Saturday evening, and was missing for half an hour; he was seen entering the Aquarial Hall, but was eventually recovered and restored to his parent, with legs and arms all right; the sharks had, however, been fed an hour before—else —.

In the Lecture-Room, the dramatic entertainments are given by a good company, and comprise a variety, including serious drama, comedy, and farce.

George Christy's Minstrels.—Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, is the scene of the perennial success of this band. Mr. Christy's name, is, in itself, almost all-powerful, and when he surrounds himself with a full corps of the most popular men in that profession, the combination can scarcely be resisted. The band is doing a good business, and do not fail to keep up with the times; the leading incidents of public interest are always familiarly paraphrased, in joke or song, and never fail to meet their full reward of the heartiest applause.

THE NEW NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Though it still stands on the old ground—though the old walls of the theater are the same, and though the beds and borders of the "Garden" are as blossomless and unfruitful as formerly—still, if tearing away the old and ugly, and building up the new and beautiful; if pulling down the ragged and unsightly, and setting up the lovely and artistic; if demolishing the inconvenient and uncomfortable, and erecting the comfortable and elegant; if superseding what has long been unpleasant and ungrateful, by what will, for many years, be acceptable and welcome, and ever pleasing—in short, if an entire and thorough rejuvenation of the long-familiar Niblo's Garden be not sufficient to warrant the phrase, "the New Niblo's," then we have a grammatical fault to confess. But in truth, "Niblo's" of this morning is very much changed from "Niblo's" of four months ago, and those who know it best will be the first to acknowledge the great improvements that have been made.

Mr. A. T. Stuart, the proprietor of the theater and grounds, not finding a tenant exactly to his mind, resolved, very sensibly, to put the place in the very best possible trim for the coming man, or prospective tenant, whoever he may be. It is hardly necessary to say that the offers to take the theater have been many, *very* many. In fact, there are few broken-down managers or speculating theatrical agents in the city, who have not, at one time or another, made an offer for Niblo's Garden. None of them, however, have come near getting it, save Mr. James M. Nixon, who so successfully managed the place last year. Between Mr. Stuart and Mr. Nixon there was a slight difference in terms, which could not be adjusted, and the result is that the theater has been idle for many months, doubtless greatly to the injury of both parties.

However, during those months of idleness Mr. Stuart has refitted the house, and the improvements we note as follows:

The parquet benches are all to be removed, and their places supplied with chairs of the movable and very comfortable pattern that is in use at the Academy of Music. This entirely does away with the narrow and uncomfortable seats that formerly so much distressed those who chose this part of the house. The entire floor of the parquet has been raised one foot, so that, when the new chairs are superimposed on the new floor, every individual occupying a seat in the parquet will have a perfect view of every part of the stage.

The seats throughout the whole theater have been newly upholstered, in crimson plush, and future visitors will find that their comfort has been very much enhanced.

The whole auditorium has been repainted, the supporting pillars have been regilded, and the fronts of the galleries have been repainted, and tasteful paintings and ornaments introduced.

The dome of the theater has been entirely repainted, in accordance with a new design. Four beautifully-executed figures of Tragedy, Comedy, Music, and Dancing have been introduced, and the effect of the whole is unusually pleasing.

The stage is entirely new. The old stage was found to be so perforated by innumerable traps, and so knocked to pieces by the horses of the circus that it was deemed advisable to build a new one. The new stage is fitted with every new convenience for the effective working of all stage scenery and machinery.

The new "Prima Donna" room, or retiring room for the lady star of the evening, is probably unequaled for spacious elegance and convenience by any theatrical dressing-room in this country.

The private boxes have been all newly upholstered, and the special box of Mr. Niblo has been enlarged three feet, and furnished in luxurious style.

The gas fixtures throughout the entire auditorium have been removed, to be replaced by others far more elegant and effective. The groundwork of the head painting in the galleries, including the dress circle, is a warm pinkish grey, on which the white and gold have a superb effect. All this painting including the frescoing of the walls and the finishing of the dome was done under the orders of an Italian artist of unusual merit.

The lobbies are finished in drab and gold and blue. New chandeliers are to be placed in all these lobbies. In the main entrance to the house, the painters have done excellent work, including among much other ornamentation half-length heads of Shakespeare and Racine.

The saloon, or refreshment-room, is also finished in drab and gold. New floors are laid in the lobbies, which are to be covered with thick matting to deaden the sound of footsteps. New stained-glass doors are to take the place of those that now disfigure the main entrance, and a large chandelier is to be placed in the center of the front lobby.

The box-office, too, will probably be removed from its present inconvenient place, and a new and tasteful room be built in the middle of the wide aisle leading to the auditorium. The drop-curtain has been repainted, though the same design has been preserved.

The heater will be found improved in every particular, and the public will be therein much more comfortable than they have been heretofore, even in this always comfortable house. The new tenant, whoever he may be, will find ready to his hands the coolest and most elegant theater in America, in the new Niblo's Garden.

THE HALF MILLION RELIEF LOAN.—The subscription, up to the close of business on Saturday, had reached the respectable sum of $296,400, with more offering in small sums. The payments now average $1,000 a day. It is understood that the Common Council will meet to-night to make some provision for the relief of the families of volunteers belonging to regiments not yet sent to the seat of war. Such relief ought to be very carefully bestowed, for while it is undoubtedly necessary to do something for such cases, and by so doing we doubt not recruiting will receive a great impetus, yet it cannot be disguised that such charity will be liable to abuse, from the unscrupulous loafers who now neglect their families, and pick up a precarious subsistence by wandering around from one recruiting office to the other, and pretending to enlist, procure two meals or a drink from the ambitious officers who enroll them. Let each recruit be sworn in as soon as enlisted and passed by the surgeon, and then his family may not want for bread, while he may at once go into camp, and train in the school of the soldier.

ANOTHER TRAITOR SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—Charles Kopperau, the Mississippi Major, whose arrest in this city on Saturday by Capt. Cameron of the Eighteenth Ward Police was noticed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, was subsequently escorted to Fort Lafayette by Superintendent Kennedy, in accordance with instructions received from the War Department. He claimed, previous to his arrest, to have fought on the side of the rebels at Bull Run, and while intoxicated, warmly extolled his own valorous deeds. He now denies all that he then said, and attributes his indiscretion to the poor quality of whisky sold in the Eighteenth Ward. Kopperau came to this country from Germany 30 years ago, being then ten years of age; he located at the South, married Southern real estate, and became a resident of Carroll County Mississippi, where he held the high and honorable positions of post master and major in the militia. He says that from the fact of his having been a militia major arises his present trouble, and alleges that all the military renown attached to his noble name was attained at dress parades and holiday shows. He denies having held any position in or in any manner aided the rebel army; he arrived in this city but a few days since, and has made No. 45 West Twenty-fourth street his abiding place. Whether Government prefers more serious charges than drunken bravado against him or not is at present unknown.

THE EASTERN MAIL.—Postmaster Taylor gives public notice that on and after Monday, the 19th inst., the mail for Boston, via New-Haven, heretofore closing at 2 p. m., will close at 1½ p. m.

LARGE SALARIES.—The Presidents of the Mutual Marine Insurance Companies of New-York receive princely salaries. The President of the Atlantic Mutual receives $25,000 a year, the President of the Sun Mutual $15,000, of the Great Western $10,000, and the Presidents of the two leading Fire and Life offices receive $10,000 each. The salaries of the Bank Cashiers vary from $4,000 to $7,000.

RICHMOND COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention of Richmond County met on Saturday evening, Aug. 17, and elected Jeremiah Simonson and Geo. Wm. Curtis delegates to the Convention at Syracuse on the 11th of September, with M. B. Bryant and C. H. Stebbins as alternates. The Convention unanimously passed a series of most stringent resolutions.

Mr. Otto Ebbinghaus, No. 14 Spruce street, has just published a striking portrait of Brig.-Gen. Franz Sigel, the hero of Carthage and the late battle in Missouri.

A FATAL JUMP.—On Saturday last the body of John J. Losey, who was drowned on the Monday previous, was recovered near Fort Richmond, and an inquest held upon it by Coroner Jackman. It appears that on Monday last the "Coughlan Guards" were going up the river on the steamer Thomas Hunt on a pleasure excursion, Losey being of the party. The steamer had a barge in tow, and the deceased undertook to swim from the steamer to the barge. He plunged into the river from the deck of the steamer, but was unable to catch the barge and was consequently drowned. Efforts were made at the time to rescue him, but without effect, and his body was only recovered on Saturday. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was a native of this city, aged 18 years, and formerly resided at No. 135 Washington street.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made by the Police Commissioners: Francis Gorman, Hugh Gillespie, to the Fourteenth Precinct; George J. Hasslacher, Patrick Robles, Eugene Curtis, Brockholst L. Carroll, Twenty-seventh Precinct; Henry Gibbons, Twenty-eighth Precinct; Charles Platt, Thirteenth Precinct; Frank Latinville, Peter Spence, Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn; Mosely S. Roberts, to the Central Office; Howard C. Conroy, Ninth Precinct; Thos. Wm. M. Connell, John E. Hunt, jr., Fifteenth Precinct; Thos. L. Maxwell, Eleventh Precinct; Ferdinand A. Okolomski, of the Central Office, resigned; Stephen Oturn, David D. Springsteel and John W. Monks were dismissed, and Patrolman Patrick J. Keogh, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was placed on the pension list.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—Edward Falconer, the irrepressible street preacher, was yesterday arrested by officer Farrell of the Second Precinct, for haranguing a crowd in the City Hall Park. Falconer was politely requested by the officer to desist, but refusing to comply with the request he was taken into custody. Justice Osborn subsequently released the prisoner on his giving his parole not to violate the Sabbath further.

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your paper of the 9th instant I notice an article copied from the "special correspondence of *The Missouri Democrat*," stating that "some of the Illinois 19th, on board (Gen. Fremont's fleet) are a part of a force of five or six hundred men who worked in New-Orleans for a contractor named A. P. Marshall, who paid them for one month's work, but would'nt pay them for the second," &c., &c.

If the gentleman referred to is Mr. A. P. Marshall of this city, who has been employed as contractor in building levees on the banks of the Mississippi, in the State of Louisiana, for the last two years, employing some 500 men, I have more than occasion to believe that every word of the statement reflecting upon this man's honesty, and justice to his workmen, is totally and maliciously false. I have known Mr. A. P. Marshall personally and intimately as a civil engineer and contractor for the last ten years; and if he is remarkable for anything in the last-named capacity, it is for liberally feeding, and liberally and promptly paying his laborers. I have known him to feed and pay men for months together while doing nothing—expected jobs having failed—merely because he had agreed, verbally, to employ them; but I never knew him discharge a laborer unpaid; never before heard of the thing. I believe he could, if he desired it, produce a thousand witnesses to testify to the contrary. W. H. HADLEY,
Late Minister at Large, Chicago, Ill.

New-York, Aug. 16, 1861.

I certify that I have been local managing agent of A. P. Marshall of this city, during the last two years, and during the whole time that he has been employed on contracts in the State of Louisiana, and have been employed in the pay department as well as in superintending the work; and I have had opportunity of knowing, and do know, that the statement of the "Special Correspondent of *The Missouri Democrat*" copied into THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of the 9th inst., declaring in substance that the aforesaid A. P. Marshall had cheated his workmen out of a portion of their wages, is utterly false and without shadow or semblance of foundation in truth.
T. E. PEVERLY, Civil Engineer.

New-York, Aug. 16, 1861.

AMERICAN COMMERCE SPREADING TO THE INTERIOR OF CHINA—IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT.

Recent China papers contain an announcement of the favorable results of the recent visit of the American squadron up the Yang-tse-Kiang River, to Hankow, where such arrangements were made as will allow Americans to trade without molestation. The following statement has been published by Commodore Stribling:

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE, SHANGHAE, CHINA, May 25, 1861.

To all whom it may concern: The following dispatch and enclosure therewith have been received at this Consulate, from C. K. Stribling, Flag Officer Commanding United States Squadron in the East Indies, and are published for the information of all whom it may concern. W. L. G. SMITH, U. S. Consul.

(Dispatch).
U. S. FLAG SHIP "HARTFORD," SHANGHAE, May 25th, 1861.

SIR,—I enclose herewith "Extracts from a communication addressed to the Taeping Authorities," and an extract from their reply, assenting to all the points submitted for their acceptance. You will please to have these extracts published for the information of our countrymen, who are interested in the trade upon the Yang-tse and interior of China.

The Yang-tse, from Woosung to Hankow, is not safe for Chinese vessels; the banks of the river is held indiscriminately by Insurgents and Imperialists; neither can be said to command it. While this state of things exists, the trade will be in the hands of foreigners, who have the right to navigate the river to Hankow. I do not think there is any danger to be apprehended on the river at present. But there are so many lawless parties in the country, that great care should be used by unarmed vessels in navigating the river, to prevent surprise. When vessels are unavoidably detained at places not opened to trade they should be careful to do nothing to offend the inhabitants of the villages or country. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. K. STRIBLING,
Flag Officer, Commanding U. S. Squadron in the East Indies.
W. L. G. SMITH, esq., U. S. Consul, Shanghae.

(Inclosure.)

Extracts from a communication addressed to the Taeping authorities by Flag Officer Stribling, Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

U. S. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, May 4, 1861.

Points to be submitted to the Taeping authorities for their acceptance.

By recent arrangements at Pekin, the right has been conceded to British ships navigating the river Yang-Tse for the purpose of trade, immediately. By the Treaty of Tien-tsin between the United States and the Imperial Government, this right at once inures to the benefit of citizens of the United States who desire to trade upon the river.

The Consul of the United States at Shanghae will issue passes to all vessels authorized to trade upon the Yang-tsze, directing them to exhibit these passes to the Superintendent of Customs at Nankin, or any person authorized to attend to the business of foreigners.

In the event of the Taepings taking any place where American citizens are engaged in trade, they are expected to protect such persons, their property, and those in their employment, and permit them to continue their business or to leave the place with their property and persons in their employment, if they think proper so to do.

In like manner, if there should be any American citizens in such places, teachers of religion, they are to be protected, together with those under instruction in their schools, as well as their property, including chapels, hospitals, school-houses, and all their property of whatever kind.

If citizens of the United States commit offenses on shore, they are not to be punished, but to be made prisoners, and sent to the nearest Consul of the United States, with a full statement of the offense committed, for punishment, according to the laws of the United States; and in like manner, if any Chinese of the Taepings commit an offense on board an American ship, he shall be delivered up to the authorities for punishment.

The Consuls of the United States are authorized to give citizens of the United States passports to travel into the interior of the country. If any American citizen should be in the territory of the Taepings, it is expected that he will be respected and protected, as if the passport were directed to them.

The above points being conceded, they shall be promulgated as speedily as possible throughout all the possessions of the Taepings.

Extracts from the reply of the Taeping authorities to the above:

We respectfully accede to the stipulations.

When merchant vessels pass, let them be examined by the Assistant-General in charge of the Heavenly Custom-House, and such as have passed from the Consuls of your honorable country shall be at once allowed to proceed. Should your honorable country's vessels be passing (Nankin) in the night, they must come to anchor off the tower at the mouth of the creek on the north bank of the Yang-tse, and as soon as it is daylight, after having been examined at the Custom-House, they will be allowed to proceed.

This is a most important arrangement, and will add greatly, if properly improved, to the extent of trade in the East. *The China Mail* speaks of the River Yang-tse-Kiang as the "Child of the Ocean," "The Great River," and par excellence, "The River," &c.

MARRIED.

HEBERT — LYDDON — On Saturday, Aug. 10, at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. B. S. Cutler, D. D., Mr. Geo. W. Hebert to Miss Amelia J. Lyddon, daughter of the late John S. Lyddon, M. D., of England.

DIED.

ANDERSON—At the New-York City Hospital, on Saturday, Aug. 17, of lockjaw, William Anderson of New-York, late of the Island of Cuba, aged 24 years and 6 months.

BUCHAN—On Saturday morning, Aug. 17, William Elliott, son of James and Rachel Buchan, aged 7 months.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CALLAHAN—In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 17, William Gaty Callahan, aged 1 year, 4 months and 2 days, son of James and Ellen Callahan.

CATION—In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 17, Hannah Jane Cation, only child of David and Eliza Cation, aged 6 years, 3 months and 2 days.

CUSICK—In this city, on Saturday morning, Aug. 17, Mary Ellen, only child of James and Margaret Cusick, aged 1 year and 3 days.

DEXTER—In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 17, John Marquand, infant son of Henry and Lucretia Marquand Dexter, aged 4 months.

DUFFY—In this city, on Friday, Aug. 16, after a short but painful illness, Patrick John Duffy, son of Francis and Margaret Duffy, of the County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 1 year, 9 months and 25 days.

DUVALL—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 17, James Van Namee Duvall, son of Edwin and Emeline Duvall, aged 6 years, 4 months and 10 days.

DALY—In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 17, John, infant son of Peter and Rosanna Daly, aged 5 months and 8 days.

GRAICE—At Long Branch, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 18, Elizabeth Bethune, youngest daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth Graice, in the 10th year of her age.

HARRINGTON—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Aug. 17, Jas. Thomas, son of Martin and Mary Harrington, aged 1 year and 4 months.

HAGGERTY—In this city, on Saturday evening, Aug. 17, Mary Agnes, daughter of John and Elizabeth Haggerty, aged 10 months and 21 days.

HARTSHORN—At Haverstraw, on Saturday morning, Aug. 17, Lydia A., infant daughter of Wm. L. and Lydia A. Hartshorn, aged 9 months and 15 days. Also, on the 6th inst., her twin sister, Anna L.

HANSON—In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 17, H. Hanson, of aneurism of the heart.

LAWLOR—On Saturday, Aug. 17, at his residence, No. 26 Rivington street, after a long illness, Daniel Lawlor, aged 32 years, a native of Banagher, Kings County, Ireland.

MYERS—On Sunday, Aug. 18, of cholera infantum, Harry Lake, youngest child of Enoch G. and Charlotte C. Myers, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held at the residence of his parents in Seventy-eighth street, near Third avenue, on Monday afternoon, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

MARTIN—In this city, on Saturday morning, Aug. 17, Margaret, beloved wife of Henry Martin, aged 20 years, 6 months and 17 days, of a short but severe illness.

McDONOUGH—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 17, Bridget McDonough, in the 63d year of her age, a native of the Parish of Cashel, County Longford, Ireland.

PAUL—At Richmond, Va., on Sunday, Aug. 11, Andrew Paul, jr., Corporal of 7th Company 79th Regiment, Highland Guard, from injuries received at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, aged 19 years, 7 months and 15 days, a native of Paisley, Scotland.

PUTNAM—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 16, of consumption, Mrs. Ann E. Putnam, wife of Hiram Putnam, aged 34 years and 10 months.

RILEY—In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 17, of erysipelas, Wm. H. Riley, aged 29 years.

SMITH—On Sunday, Aug. 18, 1861, Walter H., youngest son of Robert L. and Mary A. Smith, aged 2 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The friends of the parents and those of the brothers, Daniel P. and Thomas Smith, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 20, at 3 p. m. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry in Jersey City at 1 o'clock, to carry them to the residence, Ocean street, Bergen Hill.

SWAN—On Saturday, Aug. 17, John Swan.

SEAMAN—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 17, Julia, twin daughter of Lewis and Sarah Seaman, aged 10 months.

WELDON—On Friday, Aug. 16, William Weldon of No. 190 Hudson street, in the 35th year of his age.

RUM.—The Board of Excise yesterday arrested Jno. Powers of No. 20 Unity place, Jacob Dittie of First avenue, Michael Burns of No. 25 Thames street, and several others, for selling liquor without license. One hundred and nine applications have been made for license since the last session of the Board. Only one more session will be held this year for the purpose of granting licenses.

Business Notices.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PRINCESS CLOTILDE,
DUCHESS DE ABRANTES.
These distinguished visitors have favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for their Visiting Cards and other Photographs. Copies for sale at our new and beautiful gallery, No. 587 Broadway. C. D. FREDRICKS & Co.

LYON'S POWDER AND HIS PILLS
All the Insect Tribe will kill.
All genuine LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

GROCERIES AND FLOUR FOR THE MILLION.
Cheapest Store in the world. Goods delivered free.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 83 Murray-st., New-York.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters (Military Shoulder-Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

The Sunday Tribune.

The following are the contents of yesterday's (Sunday) TRIBUNE:

LEADING ARTICLES:
The Latest War News; The Conspiracy Against the Army; Profit of Privateering; City and Country; Editorial Paragraphs.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION:
Issue of Treasury Notes; Comparing Foreign Tariffs; Resigning Officers not Taken Back; A Major-General for California; Camp of Instruction near New-York; Time for Accepting Regiments; Proof of Faulkner's Treason; From Fortress Monroe—Gen. Wool and Gen. Butler; The Contraband Question; Harmony and Vigor at Washington; Mutinous Regiments; Bad Treatment of the New-York Men; Gen. Magruder Fallen Back; Two Sensation Rumors Spoiled; The General Hospital.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD:
Motives which Induced Gen. Lyon to Attack; His Gallant Conduct to the Last; Glorious Fighting of the Federal Troops; 5,200 Union Men Defeat 22,000 Rebels; Gallant Behavior of the Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas Volunteers; Terrible Slaughter on Both Sides; List of the Killed and Wounded; Incidents of the Battle; The Federal Army Falling Back to Avoid Being Outflanked; Col. Brand and 68 Other Rebels Taken Prisoners.

THE REAL REBEL DESIGN:
Closing up the Potomac; Maryland to be Invaded; Washington to be Cut Off from the North; Are we Prepared?

NATIONAL FAST:
A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

NEW PUBLICATIONS:
The Recreations of a Country Parson; The Knickerbocker; The Atlantic Monthly; United States Infantry Tactics; Army Melodies; Books Received.

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC.

PERSONAL.

POLITICAL.

CORRESPONDENCE:
Talk with a Returned Prisoner; That Peace Petition; Letter from James E. Harvey; The Rebellion and Slavery; The Graduates of the Military Academy; The Case of the 9th Regiment N. Y. S. M.; An Indignant Inquiry; A Word for the Fire Zouaves; What are we Fighting for? The Republican Central Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS:
The Baptism of a Nation; Why no Advance was Made; Nathaniel Lyon; The Baltimore Police Commissioners; The Solemn Duty of the United States Government; How the Rebels were Saved at Bull Run; Pickings from Richmond Papers; Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

POETRY:
Be Just and Fear Not; Missing; Hear Us, Father! Save Our Land! O Heavenly Lord! From the Shadows of Night!

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

CITY ITEMS.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

COMMERCIAL MATTER.

MARINE JOURNAL.

Single Copies for sale in the Counting Room. Price Three Cents.

The interesting and important character of the letter from our correspondent at Springfield, Mo., giving a full account of the recent battle near that place, induces us to republish it from yesterday's TRIBUNE, where, probably, it was not seen by many of our readers.

We hardly need call attention to Mr. HENRY C. CAREY'S masterly discussion of the Rebellion and the rightfulness and necessity of the War for the Union, which occupies a part of our paper this morning. Mr. Carey sets forth with perfect cogency the duty of the National Government not only to defend itself, but to protect loyal citizens in the revolted States; as well as the duty of the People to put down the Rebellion at whatever cost. But read the letter.

An order has been issued from the State Department directing that, until further notice, no person shall be allowed to leave a port of the United States without a passport from the Department, or one countersigned by the Secretary of State. No person shall be allowed to land here without a passport from his Government, if a foreigner, the same to be countersigned by a Minister or Consul of the United States; if a citizen, he must have a passport from such Minister or Consul.

In the list of officers who have resigned from the volunteer regiments, which we publish to-day, occur the names of a few who have been honorably discharged, either on account of sufficient private reasons or in order to enable them to join other organizations. But probably not more than twenty-five out of the two hundred and twenty-five who have left the service since the battle of Bull Run can show a certificate of honorable discharge. Who can wonder that we hear of insubordination or even mutiny among the men, when the officers desert their colors so rapidly? The best proof of their inefficiency is found in their consciousness of it. It should be understood that the War Department has determined that no volunteer officer, who resigns without sufficiently good reasons to entitle him to an honorable discharge, will be allowed to connect himself with another volunteer regiment.

The Bohemian, from Liverpool on the 8th and Londonderry on the 9th inst., passed Father Point on Sunday, with five days later news. Intelligence of the battle of Bull Run was received in England on the 4th inst., and created a profound impression. *The London Times* has an editorial article expressing fear that the question of the blockade of the Southern ports may cause some trouble between America and Great Britain. *The London Herald* has a report, not generally believed, to the effect that when the Emperor Napoleon received the news of the battle of Bull Run he decided to recognize the "Southern Confederacy." An anonymous advertisement had appeared in *The Liverpool Herald*, calling for a shilling testimonial for Gen. Beauregard, in admiration of his skillful generalship. Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. The Queen's speech says that foreign relations are friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts there is no danger to the peace of Europe. Concerning American affairs, she says that, deeply lamenting the present condition of this country, she has determined to observe a strict neutrality. It is rumored that a conspiracy has been discovered in Prussia, to put aside the Emperor and give a Constitution to the country. The other news from the Continent is unimportant. Mr. Ten Broeck's horse, Starke, has won the Brighton stake.

The danger of an attack upon Washington, or an invasion of Maryland, seems imminent. The War Department has made a requisition upon the Governors of ten of the Northern States to forward, without delay, to the Capital all the enrolled troops, whether armed, equipped, or uniformed, or not. The advance of the Rebel forces toward the line of the Potomac prompts this urgent call for more men at the seat of war. Our private dispatches assure us that Gen. McClellan has taken measures to put a stop to all intercourse between traitors at the Capital and Rebels in the field by way of the Lower Potomac, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the fleet in the Potomac is sufficient to render the transportation of an army across that river, below Washington, impossible. The average width of the Potomac from a few miles below Alexandria to its mouth cannot be less than from two and a half to three miles. It is probable that the rebels have but few, if any boats, that can be used for the transportation of a large body of troops such a distance, even if unmolested. Should this be the case, the insurgents may attempt to get into Maryland by fording the Upper Potomac, with the hope of reaching Baltimore before they can be intercepted. One thing, at least, is certain—the Government wants all the troops it can get, and there must be no delay in sending forward all who are enrolled. to the last man.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We give this morning an exciting report from Washington, concerning an anticipated attack by Rebels on that city; also a very important order from the War Department.

We learn from Missouri that our army which was engaged in the battle of a week ago, arrived at Rolla on Saturday in good condition. Major Sturgis had taken command. It is definitely ascertained that the enemy had in this action 14,000 well-disciplined men, and 10,000 irregular troops; on our side, early in the fight we had only 5,000 men, and during the latter part of the affair only 4,000. The Rebels had sent a flag of truce to Major Sturgis, ostensibly to treat for an exchange of prisoners, but really, as it was thought, to gain information of our condition.

The Secretary of the Navy is in favor of closing Southern ports by proclamation, to avoid perplexing questions arising from appeals made by foreign Ministers on behalf of foreign vessels which have gone to sea with clearances from Jeff. Davis's Collectors, but have been intercepted.

Commander Porter, of the Pacific Squadron, is now in irons, and on his way to Washington.

The trial of the mutineers of the 79th Regiment is to commence to-day. It is believed that the sentences will be severe.

One of our soldiers who reached Fort Monroe from Richmond, on Friday, brought with him a number of petitions from our men confined at the latter place, praying the Government to make some arrangement causing an exchange of prisoners.

THE WAR CRISIS.

While the people of the loyal States have been discussing the relative advantages of a prompt and vigorous as compared with a more deliberate and circumspect prosecution of the War for the Union, the rebels have stepped in and decided the question. They have resolved that the struggle shall be short and sharp, and to this end have called out their utmost strength, and determined to wrest Maryland in the East and Missouri in the West from the defenders of the Union. Hence, Beauregard and Johnston are obstructing by batteries the navigation of the Potomac below Washington, while their forces approach that river along its whole course, making demonstrations intended to prevent any concentration of Gen. M'Clellan's army, by keeping him in doubt whether the effort to force a passage is to be made above or below the Federal City.

That the passage of the Potomac, by an army less than One Hundred Thousand strong, will be a desperate enterprise, Beauregard is doubtless aware; but in war risks must be taken, and his unpaid, indifferently-armed, capriciously fed, half-equipped, and poorly-shod followers can hardly be deterred from mutiny and desertion but by action. Armies so subsisted soon devastate a region to which they are confined, and must either advance, retreat, disperse, or starve. The rebel host is now flushed with triumph, and doubtless has received large reënforcements since the battle of Bull Run. They are told that Gen. McClellan's army is disheartened, demoralized, and mutinous, and that this is the golden moment to strike for Maryland and Washington. And there is every probability that the hazard will be taken.

In and about Missouri the Rebels have now nearly One Hundred Thousand Men, including the Tennesseans. These are to be in part so disposed as to threaten Cairo, Bird's Point, St. Louis, &c., and to kindle into action that sympathy for every Pro-Slavery act or pretension which has ever been a characteristic of the lower end of Illinois, while the residue, under McCulloch (if still living), Rains, Hardee, &c., drive the Union forces from Western and Central Missouri, and ultimately unite with Polk, Pillow, Jeff. Thompson, &c., in a grand combined attempt on St. Louis, with the capture of which they expect to close the campaign in that quarter. And, having thus wrested Maryland and Missouri from the Union, captured and either burned or appropriated Washington, the Rebels will be once more ready to open negotiations, protesting that there is nothing they desire so much as peace, and wondering why the North is not willing to let them alone!

Such, as we read the signs, are the determined purposes of the head-traitors, and they impose upon the loyal States and their citizens a necessity for instant, energetic action. We have doubtless more and better field artillery than the Rebels, while they, on the other hand, are immensely superior in cavalry. Our small arms, though not all that could be wished, are better in the average than theirs, and we are making and receiving the best rifles and rifled muskets much faster than they can obtain them. They may be able to place more men in the field; but Gen. Lyon and his heroes have taught us that the defenders of the Union need fear no preponderance of numbers in a ratio less than two to one. In ammunition and supplies, we can hardly fail to have a decided advantage; but in everything that can be achieved for a bad cause by the services of spies and traitors, they have all to nothing.

It is of the utmost importance that not only every full regiment, but every company that is fit to take the field, should be placed at the disposal of Gen. McClellan or Gen. Fremont at the earliest moment. Let it never be said that the Great Republic was lost because A, B, or C, wanted to be a Colonel or a General, and so kept his men back to finish recruiting while the destinies of the country were being decided by fighting. Whoever means to fight for the integrity of the Union need hardly be assured that he is wanted *now*, and that, if he thinks more of the cause than of himself, he should enroll himself in a regiment which already is, or very soon will be, at the seat of war. And, if the embryo Colonel, who has but a partial complement of men, would but say to the War Department, "Here "am I, and such is the number of my men: "take them, and make me a Major, Captain, "Lieutenant, Corporal, or whatever else you "shall judge me fit for, but give me a chance "to fight," he would evince a patriotism and modesty which could not fail of their reward.

TENDENCY OF DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

If it is not already, it very soon will be, made manifest to all men, that the State Democratic Committee, represented by Richmond and Cagger, have, in their recent refusal to forget party for the sake of country, committed that which a certain class of politicians regard as much worse than a crime—a blunder. However much we may have in past times, or may now differ from our Democratic fellow-citizens on questions of national policy in times of peace, we have neither the right nor the disposition to doubt their honesty and their patriotism in times of war, in the absence of evidence. We dare not, therefore, for one moment do them the injustice of believing them capable of being led by Richmond and his associates to set a powerful party organization in array against the Government, compelled by as audacious and wicked a rebellion as the world has ever seen, to defend the Constitution and the Union from destruction at the hands of traitors. Democrats as well as Republicans, men of all party names and men of no party names, from Major-Generals down to the humblest privates, have rallied around the flag of their country, and have shed their blood alike in its defense, and we neither know nor care, the party designation they may hitherto have answered. It is enough to know that they have rallied to the defense of a Government sorely beset by traitors who mean, if they can, to raze to its very foundations the temple of liberty reared by our fathers that we and our children, to the latest generation, might dwell therein in freedom and in peace. We cannot be guilty of the monstrous wrong of believing, until the evidence is such that we can doubt no longer, that a whole class of our fellow-citizens can mock us in the day of our calamity by a blind devotion to a political organization, and betray us into the hands of merciless despots, the least of whose tyrannies, when they have once conquered us, will be to render any future popular political divisions a mockery and a sham.

Messrs. Richmond & Co. will by and by find out their mistake, because the people will find out them. If their old associates of the rank and file, the honest common people whose party-democracy had a foundation in democratic principle, however reluctant they may be to confess that hitherto they have been deceived by their leaders, will, at any rate, discern into what an abyss of treason they would plunge them now by leading them submissive and humble to the feet of the men who would subvert by force of arms a Government whose sceptre they were no longer permitted to wield. Already the indications of such a temper are manifesting themselves. In Cortland County the call for a convention to choose delegates to the State Convention is signed by only three members of the County Convention. The other three, says a correspondent of *The Albany Journal*:

"The Hon. Horatio Ballard, Judge Crandall, and Hamilton Putnam, refusing to unite in the call. These gentlemen were in favor of a Union ticket, and are satisfied that the fair and honorable proposition made by the Republican State Committee ought to have been accepted. They believe the issue in this State is now narrowed to a contest between those who honestly mean to sustain the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and those who would cripple the Administration, and force it to accept a dishonorable peace by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy and a permanent disruption of the Union."

This good example, we do not doubt, will be followed in other places. In Vermont leading men have already acted from the same high-minded impulse, where Paul Dillingham of Waterbury, James T. Thurston and Stephen Thomas have declined the nomination of a Democratic Convention to the offices, respectively, of Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and Treasurer. Mr. Dillingham says, in his letter, declining the nomination, "We all know our country is now in "the midst of a fearful struggle for the main"tenance of the Union of the States, and of "the integrity and continuance of the National "Government." And in such a crisis he thus defines the position which he, as a lover of his country, believes we all should occupy:

"We must, for the time, forget whether we be Republicans or Democrats. In such a union there will be strength and efficiency; and if we differ hereafter, let it be to settle the question—who did most for his country? Let us act together—act honestly, efficiently—and let them wear honors who fairly win them. I feel very confident that a great number—I hope a majority—of all the old parties in this State feel and judge as I do, and that they rise above party, as such, and stand for their country, one and indivisible, now and forever. With such I mean to act, whether their number be few or many, till the most wicked rebellion is crushed out; and, wishing that my opinions and acts may be in harmony, I have felt called upon to decline the nomination so honorably tendered to me."

The declarations of Messrs. Thurston and Thomas are equally explicit and to the point. Declining the nomination, they say:

"We are of the opinion that until the present rebellion and treason shall be overcome, it is the duty of every true and loyal citizen to sustain the spirit and strengthen the arm of his country by every means in his power; that party names and differences should be entirely laid aside, and not be permitted to divide loyal citizens, or deter any man from yielding a full and enthusiastic support to the men and measures on which we must rely for the victory of the Government and the Constitution over Disunion."

Messrs. Richmond & Co. hoped, undoubtedly, that a reaction was to take place in public sentiment, induced by the partial reverse at Bull Run. Events are already showing that the country rallies under that blow to exhibit renewed vigor, and that those men who calculated to find an element of cowardice and treason among Northern people, to which they could successfully appeal, are wofully mistaken.

TWO WAYS.

A writer from Washington to *The N. Y. Times* thus forcibly urges the policy of free newspaper criticism on the Military strategy and movements of the National forces:

"* * * It is undeniable that, when the battle of Bull Run was fought, there were at least sixty-five or seventy thousand men in McDowell's division, in the vicinity of Washington; but, for some reason, only fifteen or eighteen thousand could be brought into action. At Harper's Ferry, we could do nothing on account of the superior forces of the enemy under Johnston; and at length we have been outnumbered in Missouri and driven back by the rebels.

"For some weeks, the Press has endeavored to atone for a too presumptuous criticism of military affairs by a degree of meekness or silence which is scarcely consistent with its boasted independence, and rather disproportioned to the necessities of the case. But in the mean time the people will think and talk, and it is needless to disguise the fact that there exists great dissatisfaction with the management of public affairs. How is it, they ask, that with three to four times the population, ten or twenty times the pecuniary and other resources of war, and with the prestige of an old and organized Government, the Rebels can always bring more men into the field than the supporters of law and order? It cannot be laid to a want of patriotic ardor, for the difficulty with the Government has been to restrain the people, who have shown a disposition to rush to battle, which not even the Rebels have exhibited. Regiment after regiment has been raised and tendered to the War Department, but rejected, for some reason which the people cannot understand. It is said that the Government accepts all it can provide for. But it is not explained how the Rebels, with their destitution of money, credit and munitions of war, manage to accept more regiments than we do, and to provide for them. We hear much of their destitution, their disorganization, and their lack of arms, but they nevertheless keep together, and manage to outnumber us on every important field of battle.

"The brief telegraphic account of the battle at Springfield informs us that Gen. Fremont would immediately send forward reënforcements to meet our retreating forces at Rolla. The battle was expected for weeks before it occurred, and for at least one week it was known that the enemy had two or three times as many men as Gen. Lyon. Then why in the name of all that is rational were not the reënforcements sent forward before the battle occurred? Three or four regiments might have changed the fate of the day, and converted defeat into victory. It cannot be pretended that it was less safe to send away the reënforcements from St. Louis and Cairo before the battle than after the defeat. If the reënforcements were on the way when the battle took place, the case will wear a different aspect; but if they were held in reserve until 9,000 could try their strength with 21,000 or 23,000, the folly of such conduct cannot be defended.

"I am fully aware of the incompetency of civilians to comprehend the wisdom of military movements, *while they are yet pending*. But when the event has demonstrated their folly, no such plea in abatement of criticism will answer. It is not one man in a million who could speak with the tongue of eloquence, or write, or paint, or chisel with the hand of genius, but the millions may judge of the result. I know nothing of the art of war, but I know that five or six millions of rebels, surrounded by their disaffected slaves, would be no match for a nation of twenty millions of loyal freemen, if the same talent, vigor, and devotion were employed in guiding and applying the forces of the Union, as we have seen arrayed against it. It is in vain that we shut our eyes. It is in vain that the Press is silent. Criticism may be carried to an excess, but reticence will not amend matters, nor screen glaring incompetency from the censure of an intelligent public. "OBSERVER."

Comments by The Tribune.

It strikes us that "Observer" in his last remark has answered nearly all that precedes it. If the "reticence" of the Press "will not "screen glaring incompetency from the censure "of an intelligent public," what harm can result from that "reticence?" Let the Press print all the facts, and the public will render a just judgment thereon. It follows that journalistic criticism of military movements is at best supererogatory. We believe the American people, though at first prejudiced and misled, *have* thus reached substantially correct conclusions with regard to the responsibility of the Bull Run failure, not by reason of newspaper strictures, but by a careful reading and comparison of the various official and other authentic accounts of that deplorable business.

—But "how is it that the rebels can always "bring more men into the field than" the Unionists? This question is a direct impeachment of the wait-and-get-ready policy which we understood *The Times* to commend as that of Gen. Scott. For if we were to wait and prepare until Fall, it is very certain that the rebels would not; on the contrary, they would choose their points of attack along a frontier line of two thousand miles, and would of course be careful to make every demonstration in overwhelming force, as in case of the late desperate battle near Springfield, Missouri. Gen. Lyon could only have avoided that battle by retreating, and thus giving up South-Western Missouri to the rebels, who were certain to plunder the Unionists of everything movable and largely swell their own number by the accession of the elated Secessionists of all that region. We profoundly regret that Gen. Lyon's force was not half so numerous as that opposed to him; had it been, the rebels would have been driven once more into Arkansas, and South-Western Missouri preserved from their devastations. Yet, outnumbered as he was, we think Gen. L. was right in risking a battle.

—But "why were not re-enforcements sent "him?" The mischief of asking such questions inheres in the fact that there may be a perfectly conclusive answer, which yet cannot be given without increasing the National perils. Suppose the fact to be that the regiments which might have been spared from the banks of the Missouri or Mississippi were not properly equipped or armed—that transportation for their baggage was unattainable—that Cairo, Bird's Point, Cape Girardeau and St. Louis were threatened by an overwhelming force, rendering the detachment thence of any troops to re-enforce Gen. Lyon an act of madness—a statement of the fact would greatly intensify the imminent National peril. Ought we not, then, to be chary of censure that may be utterly misapplied and yet cannot be repelled?

—But it is not explained how the rebels, with "their destitution of money, credit, and muni"tions of war," can do what our side cannot. We think it is. Our Government buys and pays for all it takes; the rebels seize wagons, horses, provisions, and whatever else they may fancy, either paying nothing, or paying in Confederate scrip, not worth so much per bushel as potatoes. Our men will hardly march without uniforms, equipments, and the best arms; theirs march and fight without uniforms, equipments, tents, or even shoes, and are glad to get the worst of old shot-guns. Of course, they are no match for Unionists, man for man, in the open field, and their losses by sickness and exposure are frightful; but they are under a despotism which tears them from their homes by conscription, and uses them up as if to fertilize the earth were the chief end of their being. We must look the facts straight in the eye.

—There is much more suggested by the strictures above quoted; but let this suffice. It seems to us best now, whatever may have been the case hitherto, to forbear censorious criticism on the acts of the Nation's rulers and defenders and do all in our power to diffuse and increase confidence in the Government and trust in our Military leaders. The public judgment is not apt to be too lenient toward the unsuccessful, and few need to be specifically apprised of their errors. Let the People of the loyal States rally as one man to the support of their free institutions, and all will yet be well.

NAVAL.

It certainly is not an unreasonable anxiety on the part of the public that demands the complete fulfillment as far as possible and as soon as possible, of the law for closing the ports of the Southern coast. Though we apprehend no interference, at least for some time to come, of foreign Powers, such a contingency is, nevertheless, not to be lost sight of; while the complete cutting off by sea of all intercourse between the insurgents and the rest of the world as an essential measure in bringing them to terms, is imperative as soon as it is in the power of the Government to accomplish that end. We are gratified, therefore, to be able to say from positive knowledge, that the most active and energetic efforts are now making by the Navy Department to get together a sufficient fleet for this essential service; that every steamship in this port that could be made at all useful or available by the Government has been secured; that here and elsewhere other vessels have been purchased that can add efficiency to our naval forces, and these purchases are still going on. We have good reason for saying that the public will soon be gratified by unmistakable evidence of the new vigor which has been imparted to this arm of the service, and be relieved of all anxiety as to the efficiency with which it is to be used.

THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.

Complaints exist, and are becoming frequent and loud, that regimental officers are incompetent, that soldiers are not well fed, that they are not promptly paid, and that they are suffering in health because their sanitary condition is not duly cared for. We have made careful inquiry upon these points, and are satisfied that, while there is too much cause for these complaints, the fault and the remedy are mainly with the soldiers themselves. Let every regiment of volunteers take heed and secure for three of its officers men of the highest grade of qualifications, and, as a general rule, as will go well with it. These officers are the Colonel, the Quartermaster, and the Surgeon. The Colonel, if he be "the right "man for the right place," will see that every subordinate in the corps does his duty. We are assured, by the very best of authority, that the reason why some regiments have not been duly paid is, the inability, through sheer ignorance, of the proper officers to make out the necessary payrolls. A competent and efficient Colonel would promptly dismiss such ignorance and imbecility from his command, through the decree of a drumhead court. As to inferiority and insufficiency of rations, doubtless the Commissariat is partially to blame for this scandalous wrong, but the fault generally lies at the door of a lazy, incompetent or dishonest quartermaster. The proof of this is seen in the striking fact, that ofttimes while one regiment is poorly supplied with food, another, drawing its rations from the same source, has a daily surplus which it exchanges for fresh vegetables and other comforts, and even occasional luxuries. And as to that most important but much neglected matter, the health of the troops, almost everything depends upon the skill, vigor, and humanity of the surgeon. He should be a man of capacity and conscience, competent to decide what is necessary to secure the comfort of his regiment, and bent on seeing that it is done.

A hundred regiments in the loyal States are doubtless at this moment selecting their officers. If they would escape disgrace, disorganization, penury, starvation, disease and death, let them see to it that ignorance and inefficiency do not crowd into the positions of colonels, quartermasters, and surgeons.

A needless anxiety has been aroused among some of the many friends of Lieut.-Col. Elliott by a telegraphic dispatch to a morning paper of Saturday, which seemed to implicate him in the mutinous acts of some of the 79th Regiment. The dispatch was either a misprint or clumsily expressed, as it could only have been intended to state that one of the principal excuses made by the mutineers for their conduct was the assurance given them by Lieut.-Col. Elliott that they should return on furlough to their homes. The simple fact is now understood to be that so far as Lieut.-Col. Elliott gave any assurance at all it was done on the authority of a written order from the Secretary of War, and to appease a body of men left in a state of disorganization by the desertion of their worthless officers. That the order was afterward revoked, for, no doubt, good and sufficient reasons, is no palliation of the crime of the men; but it exonerates entirely their commanding officer from the charge of having attempted to appease their discontent in an unauthorized manner, and from all responsibility for their criminal behavior.

We make this statement in justice to a brave and deserving officer, who, with the lamented Cameron, gallantly headed his men at the battle of Bull Run, where he had a horse shot under him, and where his regiment, whatever may have been its shortcomings since, certainly, so far as the privates and a few of the officers were concerned, behaved with great courage. Probably no volunteer officer has made greater exertions and more sacrifices to get a body of men into the field than Lieut.-Col. Elliott. It is his and their misfortune that almost all the subordinate officers were utterly unfit for the positions they occupied. Purged of these and the unruly spirits in the ranks, it is to be hoped the regiment will yet redeem its honor, and prove that they possess the bravery and soldierly qualities which should belong to them as Scots by right of inheritance.

A CARD FROM MR. CUMMINGS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Will you allow me space enough to correct an error of your Washington telegraphic correspondent of this morning. He announces among the "Army appointments" a "son of Mr. Cummings of *The World*," Lieutenant of the 9th Regiment of Infantry. It is only necessary to say that the only son I have is but twelve years of age. The correction of this error is in itself of no consequence, and I should not think it worth while to make it but for the fact that some of the newspapers seem determined to connect me with the Government in some way, either directly or indirectly, without any regard to the facts.

Respectfully yours, ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

New-York, Aug. 16, 1861.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

The London Times on the Bull Run Battle.

THE BLOCKADE QUESTION.

LORD PALMERSTON'S OPINION.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH ON OUR AFFAIRS.

She Declares Strict Neutrality.

CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

Attempt to Set Aside the Emperor.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 18, 1861.

The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool Thursday 8th, via Londonderry 9th, arrived off this point at four o'clock this afternoon.

The City of Washington arrived at Queenstown 7th, and the Hibernian reached Londonderry 7th, and both arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 8th.

The Edinburgh sailed on the 7th, and took £3,000 sterling.

The Bremen took £1,500 sterling for New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Times has another article, bitterly sarcastic, on the battle at Bull Run. It says there must rise a gathering doubt that the Southern nut is too hard to crack, and that the military line, as a matter of business, does not answer.

The same article ridicules and laughs at the threats of a prominent New-York journal against England's going into the ports. It fears the question of the blockade in America may involve England in some difficult complication.

The Times remarks that there is a little cloud which, although only as large as a man's hand, may come to overshadow the whole sky.

On the last day of the session, Lord Palmerston stated his views on the question. He said, in effect, if the blockading force should allow any one vessel to enter a blockaded port by the payment of duties, the blockade from that moment is raised. A belligerent may seal up a port, but if he lets one vessel in, his right is gone. It follows, therefore, that when a Federal cruiser willingly allows a ship to pass a blockaded port upon payment of customs, the blockade will be at an end.

The London Times, in a leader on the Galway line, shows distrust in its being commercially profitable.

An anonymous advertisement appears in *The Liverpool Post*, inviting a shilling subscription for a testimonial to Gen. Beauregard in admiration of his skillful generalship.

The London Herald says a report had been received that Napoleon, on receipt of the intelligence of the defeat of the Northern army, decided to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The statement lacks confirmation, and is believed to be unfounded.

Mr. Ten Broeck followed up his Goodwood success, in winning the Brighton stake with "Starke."

FRANCE.

The King of Sweden was the guest of Napoleon in Paris.

The *Moniteur* announces that the King of Prussia had sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, the contents of which were not stated. It is generally reported that the contemplated visit of the King has been postponed, if not abandoned. The King declines to visit Chalons Camp unaccompanied by the several German Princes who met last year at Baden. He does not wish to appear as acting apart from them.

The Bourse was very firm; rentes closed at 68f. 50c.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had ordered an immediate convocation of the Transylvania Diet.

TURKEY.

Adel Pasha had been appointed Grand Vizier; Fuad Pasha, who returns from Syria, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kiamel Pasha President of the Council of Justice.

Sir Henry Bulwer had had audience with the Sultan. The latter expressed his deep sense of friendship for England, and his determination to effect large reforms.

NEWS BY THE EDINBURGH AND BREMEN.

News of the battle of Bull Run was received on Sunday 4th. It caused a profound sensation. Northern Americans were much depressed, and the Southerners correspondingly elated. There was almost a collision in the Liverpool News-Room.

Mr. Russell's letter to *The Times* was confined to graphic details of the rout of the Northern army. He calls it a cowardly rout, a miserable, causeless panic, and disgraceful to men in uniform not soldiers.

The Times editorially says the victory was a complete one. The Union army lost all, even their military honor and wishes it could find something in it to congratulate either victors or vanquished, but sees nothing but what must stimulate the evil passions of both combatants.

The Daily News denounces *The Times'* criticism, but says nothing has happened which was not anticipated as possible.

All journals think the event has closed the door of compromise, and must embitter and prolong the struggle.

A Paris letter says the success of the Southerners powerfully operated on Parisian opinion in favor of the Secessionists.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. The Queen's Speech was read by commission. The speech says our foreign relations are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts there is no danger of the peace of Europe. She notices the consummation of the Kingdom of Italy, and hopes for happy results. She says of American affairs: "The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States have unfortunately assumed the character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this result, has determined, in common with the other powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties."

She refers to a settlement of affairs in Syria. She hopes the arrangements will henceforth secure internal tranquillity. She rejoiced at the progress in India. The speech then returns thanks for the supplies voted, enumerates the important measures of the session, and concludes by invoking God's blessing.

The Ministers said they could enter into no arrangement relative to the Galway contract until the Company was in a position to carry it out, which would not be before February. Lord Palmerston said he was much disposed to adopt the recommendation of the Select Committee, and give the Company favorable consideration. He also said the Government is not aware of the American Government having resolved to station vessels at ports to levy dues.

The great yacht race between the English yacht Alarms, and American, Camilla, was won by the former.

The Danish Government has granted an important modification in Shaffner's North Atlantic Telegraph Concession, by extending the time till 1874, and returning the caution money.

RUSSIA.

It is rumored that a conspiracy has been discovered at St. Petersburg to put aside the Emperor and family, and give a Constitution to Russia.

LATEST—*Via Londonderry.*

LONDON, Aug. 9, 1861.—*The London Shipping Gazette* complains of the blockading force, and points to the risk of a collision with maritime powers. Other journals speak of the same danger.

PARIS, Aug. 8, 1861.—To-day, the Emperor officially received the Minister of the Kingdom of Italy. His Excellency and suite were conducted to the Tuileries in three state carriages.

M. Solar did not appear to-day before the Tribunal, and his appeal was dismissed. M. Caley was condemned in fine of 300 francs for having participated in the distribution of a false dividend.

It is asserted that the interview between the Emperor and King of Prussia will take place at Strasbourg on the 6th of October.

RAGUSA, Aug. 5.—The European commission for the settlement of the affair of the Herse-Govina has been dissolved.

Omar Pasha has addressed an ultimatum to the Montenegrin chiefs. Omar Pasha's army now numbers 30,000, and is being concentrated, with the intention of vigorously carrying on operations.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds on the 7th firm, tending upward. An advance of one-eighth was established in Consuls. The Discount Market was quiet; good bills 4¼@4½. Business at the Bank was slack. There was a fresh fall of one per cent in United States Fives. Gold continued to flow into the Bank.

James Caster, Beater & Co., warehousemen of London, have suspended. Liabilities about £200,000.

Nottingham, Clough & Co., warehousemen, have also suspended. Their liabilities are also heavy.

There are rumors of the suspension of a respectable house in Liverpool, carrying on an American agency. Liabilities moderate.

LATEST—*Via Londonderry.*

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 63,000 bales. The market opened with an advance of ⅛d., but closed easier with but little inquiry, and prices weak; speculators took 19,000 bales, and exporters 11,500 bales. To-day (Friday's) sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, the market closing steady. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	9¼d.	Middling Mobiles	8½d.
Middling Orleans	8¾d.	Fair Uplands	8⅞d.
Fair Mobiles	8¾d.	Middling Uplands	8 5-16d

Stock in port estimated at 990,000 bales, of which 710,000 are American.

STATE OF THE TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is firm.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. Wheat quiet, tending downward, and quotations barely maintained.

PROVISIONS steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Friday.—Consols closed at 90¼@90⅜.

American Securities flat.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £160,000.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 12,000,000 francs.

Via Liverpool.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—COTTON—The market opened unsettled and excited under the Canada's advices from America, and prices advanced ⅛d. Sales of the three days 38,000 bales, including 17,000 bales to speculators. The market closes quiet but steady.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is buoyant, and holders ask an advance.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report Flour dull, and tending downward; quotations 25/@28/6. Wheat firm, but quiet; Red Western 9/4@11/; Red Southern 11/@11/6; White Western 12/; White Southern 13/@13/6. Corn firm, at an advance of 6d.@1/; Mixed 29/6@31/. Wheat 31/@34/.

PROVISIONS.—Beef steady and unchanged. Pork flat. Bacon tending downward. Lard dull, at 47/@50/. Tallow has a declining tendency.

PRODUCE.—Rosin dull at 7/ for common. Spirits Turpentine heavy, at 45/@46/. Sugar inactive. Rice dull. Ashes quiet, at 29/6 for Pots, and 33/ for Pearls.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs firm, for American. Sugar quiet. Tea quiet, but steady. Tallow firm, at 49/9. Linseed Oil steady, at 32/.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central shares 39¼@39 discount. Erie shares 24@24½. New-York Central shares 69@71.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—There was an average attendance of country millers this morning. Wheat in consumptive demand, both for home and French account, at full prices. Indian Corn in steady demand, without change in value. Peas scarce, and held for more money.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the week 63,080 bales, of which 19,200 were on speculation, and 11,610 for export. Imports of the week, 21,530 bales. Sales to-day 8,000 bales; market firm.

Prince Napoleon in the West.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18, 1861.

Prince Napoleon and suite arrived here last night and took rooms at the Angier House. They sail for Lake Superior to-morrow evening on the steamer North Star.

Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

OSWEGO, Aug. 17.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm, with an upward tendency; supply offering very light; sales 6,700 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring; 1,000 bush. Red Winter Western, sold at $1 15, with buyers for shipments at $1 12½. CORN advanced 1@2c., the market closing with little or none on the spot; sales, last night, 7,000 bush. Illinois at 40c.; to-day, 6,900 bush. at 42c. Other grades quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady: Flour, 21c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—200 bbls. Flour; 20,400 bush. Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—1,670 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bush. Wheat; 40,300 bush. Corn; 6,600 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, August 17.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced ½c.; sales of No. 1, at 74½@75½c.; No. 2, at 72@72½c., in store. CORN ½c. higher; sales at 25@25½c. for Mixed, afloat. OATS steady. Receipts, 3,500 bbls. Flour; 79,000 bush. Wheat; 150,000 bush. Corn; 18,000 bush. Oats. Shipments, 2,200 bbls. Flour; 487,000 bush. Wheat; 58,000 bush. Corn; 35,000 bush. Oats. FREIGHTS nominal. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 6 p. m.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT in good demand and advanced 1@2c.; sales, 40,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at 86@87c.; 10,000 bush. Red Winter Indiana at $1 13; 12,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at 80c.; 17,000 bush. No. 1 do. at 95c. CORN steady; sales, 33,000 bush. at 37½c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. LAKE IMPORTS, 9,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bush. Wheat, 84,000 bush. Corn, 67,000 bush. Oats. CANAL EXPORTS, 850 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bush. Wheat, 182,000 bush. Corn.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—FLOUR in fair demand. Wheat—no sales of White; Red State in better demand, and salable at $1 15@$1 16. OATS steady at 32c. for Chicago; sales of 12,000 bush.; no sales of State reported. CORN in better demand and in fair supply; sales 26,000 bush. Western Mixed at 45½@46c., principally at 45½c.; shipments by tow this evening will be over 220,000 bush. WHISKY—Sales 160 bbls. at 17c. RECEIVED by Central Railroad for New-York—3,040 bbls. Flour, 46 cases Tobacco, 65 hhds. Tobacco, 300 bbls. Highwines, 21 sacks Wool, 770 boxes Cheese; for Boston and East—1,596 bbls. Flour, 69 bales Wool, 160 bbls. Highwines. SHIPPED by tows to New-York, Aug. 15—100,100 bush. Corn, 49,300 bush. Wheat, 26,000 bush. Oats, and 19,000 bush. Feed.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—A young man named Thomas Lowe was instantly killed yesterday, on board the ship City of Mobile, by falling from the fore-royal yard to the deck. It appears he had been shipped as a seaman, but never having been to sea, was beaten by the second mate for not getting aloft fast enough. After getting on the royal yard he became so weak from the beating he had received, and from his perilous position, that he lost his hold and fell to the deck. His body was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. The crew of the ship, except Thompson, the second mate, who escaped, were locked, in the First Ward Station-House to await the action of the Coroner.

The Hon. Martin F. Conway's residence hereafter will be at Humboldt, Allen County, instead of at Lawrence, Kansas.

INCREASED RAILROAD FACILITIES.—The work of constructing the Hoboken and Newark Railroad is going forward rapidly, and those who should be well informed on the subject assert that it will be in operation in two or three months. The passenger and freight depots, engine-houses, &c., for this road are to be built on the grounds of the Atlantic Garden. The ground for the purpose has already been broken, and the work is to be pushed rapidly forward. The new road, when completed, will prove of great advantage to the residents of Newark, Bloomfield, Orange, Millburn, Morristown, and other places on the line of the road. It is also intended, at an early day, to build a branch of the Hoboken and Newark Railroad which will still better accommodate those residing in the central and southern sections of Newark. These increased railroad facilities are of the utmost importance to the people living on the lines of the proposed route, and should certainly receive, as we learn they do, the warmest encouragement of all persons interested. To the City of Hoboken, the concentration of the several railroad lines is an advantage that the people seem fully to appreciate, by extending to the enterprise every possible encouragement; and, for so doing, they will doubtless be well repaid in the future prosperity of the city.

The steamers George Peabody and Adelaide of Baltimore have been chartered by the Government for the purpose of assisting in the blockade of the Southern ports. The Adelaide is a staunch side-wheel steamer, capable of making sixteen miles per hour, and a first-rate sea-boat. The Peabody is about one thousand tons burden, and is in excellent order. Both steamers are being fitted with masts, so that in case their machinery should become deranged while at sea, sails can be hoisted, and the boats managed independent of their steam power. Each is to be supplied with four 32-pounders, located fore and aft, and will leave the port with an armed guard. [Washington Star, 14th.

SAILING OF AN EXPEDITION.—The steamers Adelaide, Captain Kirwan, of the Baltimore and Norfolk line, and the George Peabody, Captain Pritchard, of the Baltimore and Richmond line, left here last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock, on an expedition ordered by the United States Government. Both steamers are well supplied with coal and wood for at least four days' steaming, while the supply of provisions on board each are ample for the crews and armed guard. It was understood that they would run down the Chesapeake as far as Old Point, and there receive their armed guard. The schooners which they are going to use in the obstruction of a Southern channel have already left here. Both boats have been well fitted out in every respect, and there seems no doubt that the expedition will prove successful. [Baltimore American, 15th.

Secret Union Lodges are multiplying rapidly in Texas and North Carolina. In the latter State, it is said, the members amount to one half the voting population of the State, and it is expected they will send a delegation of Union men to the present Congress.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE BLOCKADE.

The Case of Mr. Muir, the Rebel Agent.

ARREST OF COMMANDER PORTER.

HE IS SENT HOME IN IRONS.

PROPOSITION TO CLOSE REBEL PORTS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, August 18, 1861.

THE BLOCKADE.

We have the highest authority for saying that not one Government in Europe has remonstrated against the closing of the Rebel ports; but is it not equally true that there is not a Government in Europe that would not run a paper blockade of those ports? At this moment the commercial cupidity of England, France, and Germany is penetrating the inlets of the whole coast of North Carolina with cargoes of goods in shallow vessels.

THE REBEL AGENT MUIR.

The dispatches and funds intrusted to Muir are in the State Department. Both are interesting. Muir's lawyer and friends, with promptitude, if not discretion, begged early on Saturday morning for his release, when the evidence against him had not even been examined. They left Mr. Seward's presence in anything but high spirits.

THE ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.

An attack on Washington is looked for by many of the best informed officers. The Rebels have advanced their lines, and are in force within a short distance of the river, and are gathering means of transportation. They have large encampments this side of Fairfax. But, probably, the bulk of the advance corps is on the Upper Potomac. A barricade was discovered last week two miles from Bailey's Cross Roads, across the Leesburg turnpike, protected by formidable abattis.

INTERCOURSE ACROSS THE LOWER POTOMAC.

General McClellan has perfected arrangements to stop intercourse across the Lower Potomac, between the Rebels in Virginia and their allies here. The number of persons whom the police regulations are found to incommode, indicates how extensively this intercourse was carried on.

COMMANDER PORTER IN IRONS.

The Navy Department has advices that commander Porter, of the St. Mary's, Pacific Squadron, whose letter avowing Rebel sympathies to his father in Virginia found its way to Washington, is in irons, according to orders, and will be sent here soon.

MR. FAULKNER CRITICISING REBEL PLANS.

Mr. Faulkner freely criticises the plans and movements of his Southern friends, and expresses the opinion that they have attained no one of their cherished objects since the fall of Sumter.

THE ISSUE OF PASSES.

Only daily passes are now granted, even to market people, by the Provost Marshal, who, with Lieut. Bacho, his aid, have the business in charge. Gen. Mansfield's office is almost deserted, and his Secretary, H. B. Hammond of Massachusetts, upon whom the responsibility of granting the passes, bearing Drake DeKay's mammoth signature, mainly devolved, has little to do. Gen. Mansfield's work has been put into other hands, and the department of North-Eastern Virginia is consolidated. It is thought Gen. Mansfield may take a command in the field.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The trial of the mutineers of the 79th Regiment will commence to-morrow. The Constitution of the Court leads to the belief among officers that the sentences will be severe. They may, however, be mitigated by the Commanding-General, or President.

CLOSING SOUTHERN PORTS.

Secretary Welles expresses himself in favor of closing Southern ports by proclamation at once. Complications arise daily by vessels being caught running the blockade, having clearances from Jeff.'s collectors and foreign ministers begging them off.

A vessel is at Newport, R. I., which put in in distress, having a clearance from Wilmington, N. C. On board is a Frenchman with orders on Brown & Shipley, Liverpool, for £40,000 worth of army clothing, blankets, coffee, &c.; and the Collector writes for instructions to Secretary Welles. It is properly a revenue question for the Treasury Department.

THE CABINET AND THE PIRATES.

The question of the disposition of the Rebel privateersmen has never been introduced into a Cabinet meeting, much less inharmoniously discussed there, as has been inventively allowed.

GENERAL ANDERSON.

Gen. Anderson dined with Gen. Scott to-day. Capt. Green, late Lieut. Green of the battery, recently appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, is to be on his staff.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Among the latest appointments are Major-Gen. Halleck of California, for the regular army, and Col. Geo. A. Thomas, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The former received a military education and is experienced, and the latter is an army officer, and attached to Gen. Bank's Division.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

All the military departments composed of the States of Delaware and Maryland, and a portion of Virginia, together with the City of Washington, have been united in one grand department under the command of Major-Gen. McClellan. As a consequence Major-Gens. Dix and Banks are thus placed in a subordinate military position. Fortress Monroe is not included in this new arrangement.

PASSPORTS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL.

The State Department has just issued the following notice, addressed

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

"Until further notice no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport, either from this Department or countersigned by the Secretary of State. Nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of the United States, or, if a foreigner from his Government, countersigned by such Minister or Consul.

"This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may proceed."

A SKIRMISH.

A scouting party under Lieut. Gibson, composed of the Lincoln Cavalry, Capt. Boyd, while out to-day in the neighborhood of Poluck Church, some twelve miles from here, encountered a company of Secessionists. A slight skirmish ensued, during which private Irwin, belonging to Philadelphia, was killed. One of the Confederates was seen to fall from his horse, but his friends succeeded in carrying off his body.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Three men, representing themselves as belonging to the Empire Rangers of Louisiana, came to our pickets to-day. They left Richmond 14 days ago. After a hearing they were sent to Washington.

FROM MISSOURI.

ROLLA, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

The St. Louis Republican's correspondent furnishes the following item:

The forces engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek reached their camping ground at a point eight miles south-west of here to-day, where there is an abundance of water and other facilities for camp life.

Major Sturgis assumed command of the army at a point 30 miles from Springfield, and had since conducted the retreat.

The Iowa 1st Regiment reached here to-day, and will proceed immediately to St. Louis and be disbanded, their term of enlistment having expired. The loss of this regiment was 13 killed, 134 wounded, 53 seriously and 8 mortally, and five missing.

Lieut.-Col. Merritt, commanding the 1st Iowa Regiment, reports officially that the enemy brought into the field 14,000 well-armed and disciplined troops, and 10,000 irregular troops; while our own force was only about 5,000 in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 for the concluding four hours of it.

Capt. Emmitt McDonald, of the habeas corpus notoriety, arrived at Major Sturgis's camp this morning with a flag of truce, ostensibly to negotiate an exchange of prisoners and procure medical stores for the wounded on both sides. But it is strongly suspected that he is really acting as a spy. What action Major Sturgis will take in the matter is not known.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 17, }
Via Baltimore, Sunday, Aug. 18, 1861. }

A flag of truce conveyed to-day to Craney Island a number of ladies wishing to go South.

Corporal Hurlbut of the 1st Connecticut Regiment, who arrived here yesterday, from Richmond, brought with him a number of petitions drawn up by our wounded and imprisoned soldiers, for an arrangement in relation to an exchange of prisoners. They were directed to several prominent newspapers of the North for publication. Gen. Butler sent the whole to the President.

Congressman Ely's name is said to head one of the petitions.

WESTCHESTER FAIR FOR THE WAR.

KATONAH, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

The Soldiers' Fair, inaugurated by the ladies of Katonah and the town of Bedford, passed off pleasantly, and proved a complete success, supplying an ample fund for the prosecution of their labors.

The details were well arranged, and it was largely attended by the residents of the neighborhood for miles around, and by visitors from Lake Mahopac and Waccabuc.

The Fair closed in the evening with an auction sale of the articles undisposed of, and Judge Robertson read a note from Mr. Jay, inclosing an extract of a letter from Mrs. Lincoln in reference to the Havelocks sent to Washington, which had been presented by her to the 2d, 9th, 27th, and Tammany Regiments from New-York. They had been received thankfully and with cheers.

The spirit exhibited at the fair showed a stern determination to sustain the Government against the armed Rebels of the South and their disloyal sympathizers at the North, no matter under what pretense they vail their treachery. It indicated, also, the deep anxiety of the people of this section for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and for the prompt arrest of traitors at the capital and throughout the country, as an essential step toward the success of our arms and the vindication of the nation's honor.

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT-GENARAL OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, Aug. 18, 1861.

Senator Hillhouse of Geneva, Ontario County, has [illegible] understood has accepted, and will enter on the duties of his office to-morrow.

The appointment is one likely to give good satisfaction, for Mr. Hillhouse is known to possess unusual qualifications for the position.

THE INDIANA ZOUAVES.

COL. LEWIS WALLACE'S ADDRESS TO HIS MEN, ON HEARING OF GEN. LYON'S DEATH.

From The Evansville Journal, Aug. 15.

Yesterday morning, after the news of the battle of Springfield reached Indianapolis, Col. Lewis Wallace issued the following bulletin to the Indiana Zouaves. It has the Napoleonic ring:

A battle has been fought near Springfield, Missouri. Gen. Lyon is slain. Our army is in full retreat. Gen. Fremont has telegraphed for all the available forces of Indiana. Now or never Zouaves! Return to camp. I will give you back your old rifles, your old officers, and the ever glorious flags. The Eleventh waits you—your country calls you louder than ever. Give her once more your experience and strong arms. Let us make a new renown on the banks of the Mississippi. Fill up the camp, Zouaves, and I will march you to-morrow.

LEWIS WALLACE,
Colonel Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

August 14, 1861.

EXPERIENCES OF UNION MEN IN VIRGINIA.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin.

We heard a statement, to-day, of Mr. H. C. Strunk, recently a resident of Bath County, Va., but now living in Olive street, in this city, in which he graphically sketched his exit from the Old Dominion last May. Mr. Strunk is a Chester County man by birth, but removed to Bath County, Va., for the sake of his wife's health, the mineral springs in that region being quite famous. He had resided there several years, and was doing very well up to the 23d of last May. On that day, at the election, he voted for Virginia to stay in the Union, his vote being the only one for the Union out of 125 to 150 generally given at that poll. There were about 50 men who would have liked to have voted for the Union in his district, but they had no backing, and were afraid to do so.

As soon as Mr. Strunk had deposited his vote, a "Squire" exclaimed, "that's the only Union vote here to-day;" whereupon Mr. S. was assailed by two persons, flung down a rocky bank, and brutally maltreated. His forehead yet bears the marks of the cuts then received. He was then threatened with shooting, but on motion of a New-Yorker who resided there, he was given three hours to leave the county and the State, the threats being indorsed by a crowd of Secessionists. Mr. S. had just time to get his wife ready and hurry away, leaving his house, and farm of 175 acres, with the crops in the ground, and his blooded stock, in the fields and the stable. The results of years of toil were thus dissipated, and he left his home $2,000 poorer than he had been before depositing his vote. In personal property his loss is $1,000. This he will hardly ever see again, though he expects to get his farm back when the rebellion is crushed out.

Mr. Strunk took the cars with his wife, at Millborough Depot, and came to Staunton, being insulted coarsely on the way by some acquaintances, who told him "he ought to have been hung long ago." He stopped at Staunton one day, and then came through to Manassas Junction, in a car full of drunken, rollicking soldiers. At Manassas he and his wife had to stay in the cars with the soldiers all night, but got through safely to Alexandria at last.

Mr. S., on his way toward Alexandria, became acquainted with a Mr. W. H. Frear, who had been living in Virginia for seventeen years, but who had been driven from his home on the North Carolina border, leaving $20,000 worth of property behind. He was a Union man and a Northerner. Mr. S. also met other refugees, and described their flight. One man made a conditional deed for his property, and left it in charge of a hired man, who is to keep it in case the owner is never allowed to come back. Many other cases were equally distressing, and their relation would nerve the arms of every Federal soldier, could they hear them recited.

A DOLLAR FOR TOUTANT.—"A Daughter of South Carolina" says that Gen. P. G. Toutant (alias Beauregard) is not blessed with a great portion of this world's goods, and proposes that every woman of South Carolina contribute a dollar for a fund to be invested in Confederate Bonds and presented to him. The suggestion is well; but we imagine that the General would prefer the specie to the bonds.

THREATENED ATTACK ON WASHINGTON

THE ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

Important Order from Government.

TROOPS CALLED TO WASHINGTON.

Regiments and Parts of Regiments to Go at Once.

CLOTHING AND SUPPLIES FURNISHED ON ARRIVAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1861.

The statement in this correspondence several days ago, that the Confederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland and encouraging and supporting the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with an increased assurance of its truth, and with such evidences as cannot be disregarded.

With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order, a prompt response to which it is not doubted will be given, thus at once securing the Capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country of the earnestness of the Government in the protection of the general welfare.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, }
"WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1861. }

"All commanders of regiments of volunteers, accepted by this Department, in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Maine, and Michigan, will take notice of, and conform promptly to, the General Order this day directed to the Governors of the States above-named, which is as follows:

"*To the Governor of the State of*———

"By direction of the President of the United States you are urgently requested to forward or cause to be forwarded immediately to the City of Washington all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptances, issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or uniformed, or not.

"The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

"All officers of volunteer regiments on arriving will report to the Commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary to their comfort.

"To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with, and aid the officers of independent regiments, in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments, shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding General.

"SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE—ACCEPTANCE OF H. J. JEWETT.

From The Ohio Statesman.

The Hon. H. J. JEWETT—*Sir:* I have the pleasure of announcing your nomination, by the Democratic Union Convention for the State of Ohio, as their candidate for the office of Governor at the ensuing election. Hoping that you will accept this as a favor of the Convention, and for the interests of the State and country, I remain yours, with respect,

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State Central Committee.

Morrow, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1861.

ZANESVILLE, Aug. 15, 1861.

WM. A. JOHNSON, esq., *Secretary Democratic State Central Committee.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., advising me of my "nomination by the Democratic Union Convention as their candidate for the office of Governor at the ensuing election," and expressing the hope that I would accept it.

Under ordinary circumstances, to be nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people of the third State in the Union, by a Convention so numerously attended and representing so large and respectable a proportion of the people of the State, would be a mark of respect and confidence of which any citizen might well feel proud; but in view of the extraordinary and alarming state of affairs in which we are placed, to be indicated by any considerable portion of my fellow-citizens as a suitable person to discharge the duties which must devolve upon the Executive of this State, is the highest honor which they could confer—an honor which I trust I fully appreciate, and one which by no future act of mine, I hope, will be shown to have been unworthily bestowed.

Without considering the causes which have preceded and contributed to the rebellion now going on in some of the Southern States against the Government, or the measures which those in charge of the Government may deem it necessary to take to suppress the rebellion or prevent its extension, it is, perhaps, proper that in this communication I should state briefly my views upon the great issue now before the people.

In one section of the country a rebellion exists—the laws of the land are put at defiance—the Union of the States ignored—the Constitution set aside, and another, at once the offspring of and apology for this rebellion, sought to be substituted in its stead. In the prosecution of their designs the parties instigating and leading this rebellion have seized upon the property of our Government, driven its officers and soldiers from their posts of duty, and by armed violence have sought to humiliate our flag and to overawe the Government. These parties had, no doubt, carefully calculated the chances of success, and, having no sympathy in common with the great body of their people, determined, at all hazards and at any cost of treasure and of blood, to attempt the execution of their unwise and wicked purposes. With such men I have no compromises to make—to such I have no terms to offer, other than an unconditional submission by them to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws.

But in my opinion the number of this class of men is small. The great body of the people South are loyal to the Government; their sympathy is with it and for it, if the real nature of the controversy was fairly before them, and they were permitted to act in accordance with their own feelings and judgments. It is the loyal people of the South who must suffer the most by the continuance of hostilities. I would, therefore, in justice to them as well as to ourselves; for the sake of our common country; for the sake of humanity, undeceive them. I would invite them into a National Convention, where we might consult and advise together for our common good, and by wise measures provide against any and every line of policy which, if persevered in, must result in our common ruin. For the restoration of harmony between the States, sympathy among the people, and for the preservation of the Union, I would make any reasonable and honorable concession, not to the traitor, but to disarm the traitor, by undeceiving the betrayed.

In making proffers of peace and proposing terms of conciliation, I would not overlook the fact that the rebellion is in the hands of those who are opposed to any reasonable and peaceful adjustment of present difficulties, short of submission to their policy and an acknowledgment of their independence—an acknowledgment which I trust no considerable number of our people ever have been, are now, or ever will be prepared to make. I would, therefore, in no way weaken the arm of the Government, in no way impair the efficiency of our army, but, on the contrary, as a matter of economy as well as humanity, I would impart vigor and energy to both, and, with every peace offering, there should be the alternatives of war or submission.

Under no circumstances would I submit to a dissolution of the Union, or consider terms of separation.

These are briefly the views I entertain upon the all-important question before the people. If elected to the office of Governor, I can only promise that upon this and all other questions upon which I may be called to act, looking to the best interests of the whole people, and availing myself of all the lights which may then be before me, I will discharge whatever duty may devolve upon me to the best of my ability; and while I would have the benefit of the experience of those who have preceded me, I could not expect to escape altogether that censure which an excited public mind is prone to visit upon those who may represent them in the management of interests so vast and varied as those of our State. Very respectfully. H. J. JEWETT.

WHY KENTUCKY IS ARMING.

The Louisville Journal says:

"We have it from good authority that Gov. Harris of Tennessee wants to know what those guns are coming to Kentucky for, if Kentucky is to remain neutral, and that he avows his determination to consider the act of bringing them as hostile. We have no especial authority to respond to his Excellency's demand for information, but we can tell him, that, upon the supposition that our people propose to remain neutral, their neutrality, as they have avowed, is to be an armed one, and they cannot readily understand what sort of armed neutrality they can have without arms.

"The Union men of Kentucky believe they have a right to obtain arms if they can, and they have been exercising the right, and are exercising it, and mean to continue to exercise it. When Tennessee maintains armies at Camp Boone, Camp Trousdale, Union City, in fact all along the Kentucky line with the notorious and even the avowed purpose of being ready for a Kentucky emergency, when she sends regiments to the very verge of Kentucky, at Cumberland Gap, for the open purpose of confronting our State at that important point, when she sends her officers into Kentucky to arrest and bear off Kentucky citizens without process of law, seizes Kentucky steamboats and Kentucky railroad cars, chaining them upon their own side of the line, and when, in fact, she does not hesitate to proclaim that she will precipitate her legions upon Kentucky whenever, in her opinion, Kentucky neutrality shall be violated, it would seem to be quite time for Kentuckians to think of arming themselves. If Gov. Harris supposes that he can keep ten thousand bayonets gleaming upon our frontier, with the published determination of an invasion of our State in a contingency to be decided by himself, and that we, through fear of offending him and drawing upon ourselves his vengeance, shall omit to make any preparations for self-protection, he is a mere insolent fool.

"Governor Harris says he shall consider the act of bringing guns into Kentucky as hostile. We wonder then why he didn't "flare up" when Governor Magoffin sent an agent to New-Orleans who purchased and forwarded to Kentucky all the guns he could get, and when the Governor and the Secession members of the Legislature made a strenuous effort to obtain an appropriation of five or six millions of dollars for the arming of our State. Harris and his Tennesseans rejoiced in that movement, and applauded it, and tried to promote it; yet now they threaten to consider any importation of arms into Kentucky as a hostile movement to be met and resisted by Tennessee. Well, if Tennessee thinks she must meet and resist it, let her begin. Next week is as good as next year, and to-morrow is as good as either. Kentucky, earnestly devoted as she is to peace, has borne quite as much from Tennessee as she knows how to bear without getting mad, and, if she has got to bear any more, she would quite as soon have it an open invasion as anything else.

PRISONERS LIBERATED BY THE ENEMY.

The Baltimore Clipper of Friday says:

"The schooner Peguin arrived off Corner's wharf, foot of Frederick street, shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon, having on board forty-seven officers and the crews of the five merchant vessels recently captured by the Southern pirates, and taken into Beaufort, N. C. Several of the men after being taken were placed in irons and treated rather roughly by the pirates; but they state that the citizens of Beaufort acted kindly toward them. One of the captains had $500 in gold taken from his pockets, and a chronometer also taken away; others had the greater portion of their money and watches taken.

"The returned men report that every male person which they met in Beaufort was in uniform, they not seeing a man in citizen's dress. The rebels, when sending off their prisoners, remarked to them, 'Tell the people of Baltimore that by the time first snow [illegible] flag will be waving on Bunker Hill, in Boston, and that Baltimore will be the head-quarters for Jeff. Davis.' The rebels stated that during the past six weeks there have been taken near Beaufort, as prizes, ten Northern vessels.

"Their accounts of the late battles are ridiculous in the extreme, they reserving the credit of being victorious in every engagement. Their report of the Bull Run affair is that they killed nearly five thousand Federal troops, had an equal number of prisoners, and that the rebels only lost between three and four hundred killed. The men who returned yesterday will leave for their homes in the North this morning."

WHAT THE K. G. C.'s HAVE DONE.

The Louisville Journal says: "In a stray number of *The Clarksville Chronicle* of the 2d inst., we find a communication from King Bickley, Monarch of the Knights of the Golden Circle, to the Kentucky volunteers. The King is dissatisfied with the conduct of Tennessee. The King is indignant, nay almost wrathful. He rehearses the mighty things he has done. He says *he* has furnished nearly four thousand troops from Kentucky for the Confederate army, and he adds, 'I desire to have them held in a proper position.' He says 'the regiment furnished Col. Blanton Duncan was composed of my best friends;' from which it appears that Col. Duncan had nothing to do with raising what he called his regiment, it being furnished to him by the King. He now tells the Kentucky volunteers that they have not been fairly used by the State of Tennessee, and that he is determined to post his friends in Kentucky upon the subject.

"We do not think it necessary to state the character of the grievances of his Royal Highness. It is enough to give the conclusion he has arrived at. He says:

"I could only refuse to proceed further and order my men home and disband them, which was promptly done, and now I beg to say to all Kentuckians intended for our service that I shall take no steps outside of the State except on the order of President Davis, or Secretary of War, L. Pope Walker. I have impoverished myself in this cause, and yet only ask to be treated fairly. I have furnished to the Southern army over 38,000 men who are now in active service, and think I should have my men treated with at least ordinary kindness. We came as strangers—but as friends, and demanded only good faith from our superiors in authority. We have not received it."

Now is it possible that 38,000 of the men in the Confederate armies have been furnished by the head of the Knights of the Golden Circle?

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE BLACK-HORSE CAVALRY.

Mr. Charles Furrand of Lansing, a member of the 1st Michigan Regiment, gives the following account of the charge of the Black-Horse Cavalry at Bull Run, which is by far the most graphic, and evidently correct one, yet published:

Commencing with the attack, he says: In the first charge upon the masked battery, in line of battle, the 69th New-York were in front, then the Zouaves, and in the rear the 1st Michigan. Rising to the top of the hill, about thirty rods from the Rebels, we fired, intending to fall back a little and load, as previously ordered. Just then this order was countermanded, and we were ordered to rush on, unloaded. This new order was imperfectly understood, and a portion fell back; upon which all did the same, but not more than two or three rods, creating some disorder; but we were in no sense "driven back." After loading, we rushed forward, crossed a road, a deep ditch and a fence, descending the hill, firing as we advanced. By the time we reached the foot of the hill—the Rebels having fallen back—the men of the three regiments were mingled together, every man trying to get in front, as though fighting on his own hook. The din of battle was so terrific that no orders could be heard. We were in this position nearly stationary perhaps half an hour.

We then changed, not to retreat, but to take up a new position more to the right, to get at those who were firing at us from that quarter. We were not followed by the enemy on the left. We were in this vicinity constantly engaged between four and five hours, though it did not seem an hour.

Rickett's Battery of eight guns was stationed on the right of our division, and was taken by the Rebels. A portion of all three of the regiments, without any orders, rushed promiscuously to retake the battery, which was done. Here was some hand-to-hand fighting. The horses were all killed or had run away, and we could not take off the guns, till the Rebels rallied with an increased force, and, after spiking the guns, we fell back to our former position. Facing again to the Rebels, I saw them falling back, trying to draw away a gun into which I had myself driven a spike, but ere they had got it many rods our bullets had made such havoc that they abandoned it.

In a few moments I saw two Rebels advancing to the gun—one with a rifle, and one with a flag, which he was in the act of planting by the gun. The man standing next to me and the Rebel rifleman drew upon each other, and both fell at the same moment, killed, as I believe, by each other. At the same time, I took deliberate aim at the flag-bearer, and he fell as I fired.

By the time I had reloaded, another Rebel was seizing the flag, and he too fell as I fired. Two more fell at this point in a similar manner as fast as I could load. I was some fifteen rods distant, and nearer the gun than most of my comrades, though in other parts of the line others were in advance.

At this moment, the Black Horse Cavalry made its appearance obliquely from the right; all the while the masked battery, as well as infantry, was pouring upon us a fearful fire of shot, shells, canister, &c. As the cavalry appeared, 600 strong, upon the full gallop, carbine in hand, our firing for the moment mostly ceased, each man reserving his charge to receive them with suitable honors.

The horses of the cavalry were all black or gray. Their front showed a line of perhaps ten rods. Our fire was reserved until the left of their front was within five or six rods of our right, when we poured a continuous volly at them, killing most of the horses in front and many on their sides. As they fell, pitching their riders to the ground, those following fell over them and from our bullets, and in five minuts we had sent them probably four thousand pills, and they lay piled upon each other, a mangled, kicking, struggling, dying mass of men and horses—a sight of horror to which no description could do justice! Our aim was mostly at the horses; and I doubt not many more of the men were killed by the horses than by our bullets.

The story that all this fighting was done by the Zouaves is false. The three regiments were mingled together, and all fought equally well. I here speak what I know, for I was directly in front of the cavalry, and nearly in the center. It was the general opinion that not over half a dozen of the cavalry escaped alive, though there may have been more.

During this brief but horrible work the masked battery and large bodies of infantry were pouring their fire into our ranks, and our men were falling on every hand. We again returned their fire, and soon after, Lieut. Mauch having been struck down, I and two others assisted him back, and on returning, we found our men still standing their ground.

Soon after this a flag of truce was raised by the Rebels twenty or thirty rods in our front, and our fire slackened. Immediately the white flag fell, and our colors were raised. We knew not what to make of it at the moment, unless they were about to surrender, but supposed afterward the design was to lure us into a more deadly range of their batteries. In a few minutes the Rebel flag only was again flying in their place. The contest raged for a time longer, when the firing of the Rebels ceased, and we supposed the victory was ours. The Rebels were seen to fall back, but very soon Johnson's army was seen approaching. We had fought incessantly for four or five hours, without food or drink, almost exhausted at the beginning, our ranks were thinned and broken, we saw no prospect of support, and we retreated in disorder; but there was little running.

Just about this time the general stampede of the army took place, and we returned to Washington and vicinity, feeling that we had won a glorious victory, only snatched from us by the arrival of Johnson's army, and the failure of proper officers to bring up the reserve force to our relief.

THE PEACE MEETING AT SAYBROOK.

From The Hartford Evening Press.

Wm. W. Eaton sent word to Saybrook, so they said down there, to have a "peace flag" raised, and he would come down and make a speech. The writer, being quietly domesticated and resting at Guilford, saw the modest little hand-bill, but supposed that Eaton would have a little tea party of malignant tories like himself, and that no notice would be taken of it. It seems, however, that the Union men of the shore desired to see what peace flag Eaton had desired that was better than the Stars and Stripes.

Eighty or ninety Union men went over from New-Haven at noon on the train which bore Eaton and Gallagher, and others of both sides joined along the road.

Reaching Saybrook at half-past 12, we saw all the signs of a Union demonstration. The stars and stripes floated everywhere. As the afternoon wore on, the carriages and footmen that came from neighboring towns aided the illusion. The true flag was carried by nearly everybody. Fifty came from Lyme, others from Essex, Clinton, Chester, &c. It was advised by those who prefer the strict lines of law to simply hold a Union meeting in the vicinity of the Disunion gathering. Near 3 o'clock, an impromptu procession of one or two hundred carrying several flags and among them a large one owned by H. K. White of the Lyme Hotel, moved down the street.

They had no definite object in view, but as they came near the flag-staff which the Disunionists had prepared (fifty or seventy-five of whom or of their sympathizers stood just below in front of Gilbert Pratt's house) the cry started, "Let's put up our flag." They rushed to the pole and began to tie on the flag. A little scuffling arose. As the flag was about to go up, a traitor cut the rope. Still the flag rose, but as it struck the pulley it slipped from the rope, which, with the flag, fell to the ground. The Disunionists attempted to carry off the rope, but it was wrenched from their hands, and in the three or four encounters which followed, they were instantly worsted.

Among those who got a black eye was Goodwin Collier, ex-Police Judge of Hartford, who interfered with the purposes of the Unionists. A couple of sailors quickly climbed the staff and the rope was soon in its place, and the flag attached thereto was run up amid the enthusiastic cheers from several hundred Union men—and women.

The crowd moved a short distance up street and called out J. R. Hawley, who mounted a wagon, and after saying that he could not quite approve all that had been done, would rejoice with them to see the flag waving from any and every spot in the thirty-four States. He begged them, for the sake of our insulted banner, in the name of our violated Constitution, in the name of Liberty and of God, to bury the word "Peace." The response was loud and long. He declared that the flag of the Union was the only true flag of peace. Let all hoist it, and there will be no more war; until its majesty is fully acknowledged, there will be nothing but war. He urged oblivion of all former differences, and a steady support with money and life of our Government and its flag, the hope of the world, and closed his remarks in about fifteen minutes. Cheers were given for each of the three regiments just mustered out, and for various people and the good cause generally.

In the course of the afternoon a call was made upon Capt. Morgan, and, after being repeatedly cheered, he thanked his friends, and said that he had just returned from voting $800,000 to the Government from the Continental Bank. The banks had taken the whole loan. He would give all they possessed and his own blood and life before he would yield a hair to traitors. [More rousing cheers.]

The crowd called on John J. Doane and he made a most capital and eloquent speech; but we must forbear for want of time and room. John Allen, esq., another true man, was loudly cheered.

The flag was taken from the staff and an opportunity given to the so-called peace men, if they had a fit and lawful flag, to raise it. Of the merits of the discussion—the twenty stars or twenty-three—of the peace flag, with white border and red letters—we heard confused reports and saw little.

Neither Eaton nor Gallagher made any speech or held any meeting. Toward 6 o'clock the Lyme boys took their flag from the pole and started for home. The 6:45 train for New-Haven came. Eaton and Gallagher got on board, so did the New-Haven boys and others, and the demonstration ended, so far as we know.

A MYSTERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The following from the Richmond correspondence of *The Charleston Mercury* is very significant:

"The Government seems *zealously to conceal everything they can* from the public here. Up to this day (the 4th) since the fight, *no report is made of the wounded or dead*, nor will they allow those who have sons and brothers at Manassas to go to *ascertain their fate*, and administer to their necessities, if wounded. All we learn is from the newspapers, which obtain their information chiefly from the wounded who are brought here. The death of Col. Fisher of North Carolina was not known until his body arrived on its way to North Carolina."

The Charleston Courier of Aug. 6, says:

"We are now entering on the third week from the battle, and we have no official report. We know the difficulties that have delayed such a report, in the constant movements of many who were engaged it it, but we hope there will be no needless delay. We need no suppression; our people desire the truth, and can face the truth under any circumstances. Can we not, at least, request immediately an official statement of the amount and variety of ordnance and military stores captured, as an offset to Northern lies?"

ARREST OF THE HON. ALEX. R. BOTELER.—*The Boonsboro'* (Md.) *Odd Fellow* has the following paragraph. We have not heard of the arrest from any other source:

"We learn from private sources that the Hon. Alex. R. Boteler of Virginia, was captured by the Federal troops, at his residence near Shepherdstown, and taken on Tuesday to Sandy Hook to Gen. Banks. We have not understood the cause of his arrest, or what disposition has been made of him. Possibly he will be exchanged for the Hon. Mr. Ely."

It was recently reported that Mr. B. had died of a wound received at Bull Run.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD.

Motives which Induced Gen. Lyon to Attack.

HIS GALLANT CONDUCT TO THE LAST.

Glorious Fighting of the Federal Troops.

5,200 Union Men Defeat 22,000 Rebels.

Gallant Behavior of the Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas Volunteers.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

The Federal Army Falling Back to Avoid Being Outflanked.

COL. BRAND AND 68 OTHER REBELS TAKEN PRISONERS

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Green Co., Mo., Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

We have passed through one of the most terrible battles ever fought upon the continent, and, though we drove the enemy from his stronghold, and successfully repulsed his repeated attempts to retake it, forced him to burn his baggage train and tents to keep them from falling into our hands, and captured large numbers of prisoners and horses, we have lost our commander, and our army is compelled to fall back by the numerical force of the Rebels, who are seeking to outflank us, and cut off our communication with St. Louis. A review of the events immediately preceding the battle, will show the causes which induced Gen. Lyon to attack an army formidably armed and equipped, and outnumbering his own more than three to one. It will be seen that to the last he was the gallant soldier and true patriot, with an eye single to the cause of the Union, and counting his own life as nothing compared with the honor and glory of his country.

WHAT INDUCED GEN. LYON TO GIVE BATTLE.

As I wrote you on the 7th, the enemy were encamped twelve miles from Springfield on Tuesday, while our force was scattered upon the different roads leading to the city, at a distance of three to five miles. 2,000 were five miles from town, on the Fayetteville road, under command of Maj. Sturgis, of the regular army. This force was ordered by Gen. Lyon to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and at 6 p. m. on that day they were in ranks, artillery horses harnessed, and everything in readiness. Shortly after 9 o'clock an incessant stream of visitors, messengers, and communications poured in upon the General, some reporting the engagement of Capt. Stockton, of the Kansas 1st and two companies of Home Guards with a party of Rebel cavalry, on the prairie west of the town, in which two of the latter were wounded and carried off by their comrades; others receiving orders, and still others waiting for the same. Two companies were ordered to the relief of Capt. Stockton. Eight companies of the Kansas 1st, part of the Kansas 2d, and Maj. Osterhaus's battalion Missouri 2d were ordered to a certain point in town to await the arrival of Gen. Lyon, who, strange to say, was so entirely occupied that instead of starting at 10 o'clock it was two hours later when he left his headquarters, and without looking at his watch he proceeded to Camp Hunter, having already ordered Major Sturgis to drive in the enemy's picket if within two miles of his own. Captain Steel's Company of Cavalry were dispatched on this errand at half past 12, and General Lyon, with the troops above mentioned, arrived at 3 a. m. Here he consulted his watch, and finding it more than two hours later than he supposed, at once called together the principal officers, communicated his embarrassing position, and took their advice, which resulted in the withdrawal of the entire force to Springfield. The General had intended moving his force seven miles further, and attacking the enemy at daylight. On the return to town, the General said to a friend that he had a premonition that a night attack would prove disastrous, and yet he had felt impelled to try it once, and did not know but he must do so again. Before we reached Springfield it was daylight. An ambush was prepared a mile from the city, which would open upon the enemy if they pursued.

During Wednesday, continual alarms were circulating, and a real panic prevailed among the citizens, who rapidly packed up and left for supposed places of safety. The troops were under arms in every quarter, and several times it was reported that fighting had actually commenced. Toward night the panic in a degree subsided, but many of those who remained did not retire or attempt to sleep. A consultation was held, and the question of evacuating Springfield seriously discussed. Looking at it in a military view, there was no doubt of the propriety, and even necessity, of the step, and many of Gen. Lyon's officers counseled such a movement. Some favored a retreat in the direction of Kansas, while others regarded Rolla as the more desirable. Gen. Sweeney, however, pointed out the disastrous results which must ensue upon retreating without a battle—how the enemy would be flushed and boastful over such an easy conquest, the Union element crushed or estranged from us, and declared himself in favor of holding on to the last moment, and of giving the enemy battle as soon as he should approach within striking distance. This kind of counsel decided Gen. Lyon to remain, save his own reputation and that of the officers under him, and not evacuate Springfield until compelled.

THE EVENTS OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Thursday morning the rebels were reported actually advancing upon the city. The troops were quickly in line of battle, baggage-wagons all sent to the center of the town, and in this position they remained during nearly the entire day. The enemy, having been reënforced, had encamped in position two miles nearer the city, on Wilson Creek, their tents being on either side of it, and extending a mile east and south of the road, crossing to two miles west and north of the same, the creek running nearly in the shape of a horizontal ∞. At the crossing of the Fayetteville road the hills on either side of the stream were two or three hundred feet high, the slopes being very gentle on the north and abrupt on the south side, and the valley about half a mile in width, though in many places up stream, or west and northward, the slopes were so gentle that they were occupied by tents for a much greater distance. Thursday evening the troops were ready for marching orders, but a portion of the Kansas troops had been so much engaged the night before as to be really unfit for service, and an order for all except those actually on guard to retire and rest was issued, and the night attack was again deferred.

Friday, the city was remarkably quiet. Those who made it a business to repeat exciting rumors had been frightened away with much of the material upon which they operated. Enlistments in the Springfield Regiment "for the war" were rapid, and a feeling of security prevailed. During the afternoon, Capt. Wood's Kansas Cavalry, with one or two companies of regulars, drove 500 Rebel Rangers from the prairie five miles west of the town, capturing eight of their number and killing two, without loss to our side.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, Gen. Sigel, with his own and Col. Salomon's command and six pieces of artillery, moved southward, marching until nearly 2 o'clock, and passing around the extreme camp of the enemy, where he halted 13 miles from town, and on the south side of the Rebels, ready to move forward and begin the attack as soon as he should hear the roar of Gen. Lyon's artillery.

The main body of troops under General Lyon moved from the city about the same hour, halted a short time five miles west of the city, thence in a southwesterly direction four miles, where we halted and slept till 4 a. m., Saturday, the day of the battle.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

Moving forward, with Captain Plummer's Company and Major Osterhaus's Battalion thrown out as skirmishers, we soon saw a party of Rebel pickets near our extreme right, scampering off to alarm the camp, but as our center and left were already partially between them and camp, they were forced to the westward, and it is doubtful whether they reached the camp at all before the battle. It was now 5 o'clock. The enemy's pickets were driven in; the northern end of the valley in which they were encamped was visible, with its thousand of tents and its camp-fires; the sky was cloudy, but not threatening, and the most terribly destructive of battles, compared with the number engaged, was at hand. Our army moved now toward the south-west, to leave the creek and a spring which empties in it on our left. Passing over a spur of high land which lies at the north end of the valley, they entered a valley and began to ascend a hill, moderately covered with trees and underwood, which was not, however, dense enough to be any impediment to the artillery. Capt. Wright, with three or four companies of mounted Home Guards, the only ones in the engagement, was sent to the left, across the creek, to cut off a party of horsemen visible on that side, near a house recently vacated by a Union man named Hale. Upon their approach, the horsemen retired behind the south fence of a corn field, and in the adjoining bush were soon visible swarms of men, whose fire threatened to be disastrous to the Home Guard cavalry, should they approach. Through the thin stalks of the broom-corn, Capt. Wright had seen the ambuscade, and approached only near enough to draw their fire, when he withdrew, to induce them to follow him into the field, where he could charge upon them effectively. He repeated this movement three times, but the enemy were too wily, and would only remain behind the fence. Captains Plummer and Gilbert's companies of Regulars were then ordered to attack them in the corn field, which they did, and were driven back from the fence and followed by three thousand or thirty-five hundred Rebels, before whom the two companies retired firing.

COL. FRANK BLAIR'S REGIMENT STORMS THE HIGHTS.

Meanwhile the opposite hill had been stormed and taken by the gallant Missouri First and Osterhaus's battalion and Totten's battery of six pieces had taken position on its summit and north side, and was belching forth its loud-mouthed thunder much to the distraction of the opposing force, who had already been started upon a full retreat by the thick raining bullets of Col. Blair's boys. Lieut. DuBois's battery, four pieces, had also opened on the eastern slope, firing upon a force which was retreating toward the south-east on a road leading up the hill, which juts into the south-western angle of the creek, and upon a battery placed near by to cover their retreat. Observing the danger of Capt. Plummer and his gallant men, Lieut. DuBois skillfully threw a few shells among their pursuers, which, bursting just as it reached the dense mass of humanity, scattered them wounded and lifeless upon the ground by scores, while the balance ran for dear life in every direction.

BLAIR'S REGIMENT DEFEATS A SECOND FORCE AND DRIVES BACK A THIRD.

Having driven a regiment of the enemy from one hill, the Missouri Volunteers encountered in the valley beyond another fresh and finely-equipped regiment of Louisianians, whom, after a bitter fight of forty-five minutes, they drove back and scattered, assisted by Capt. Lothrop and his regular rifle recruits. Totten and DuBois were, meanwhile, firing upon the enemies forming in the southwest angle of the valley, and upon their batteries on the opposite hill.

The brave and undaunted 1st, with ranks already thinned by death, again moved forward up the second hill, just on the brow of which they met still another fresh regiment, which poured a terrible volley of musketry into their diminished numbers. Never yielding an inch, they gradually crowded their opposers backward, still backward, losing many of their own men, killed and wounded, but covering the ground thick with delegates from the ranks of the retreating foe. Lieut.-Col. Andrews, already wounded, still kept his position, urging the men onward by every argument in his power. Lieut. Murphy, when they once halted, wavering, stepped several paces forward, waving his sword in the air, and called successfully upon his men to follow him. Every Captain and Lieutenant did his duty nobly, and when they were recalled and replaced by the fresh Iowa and Kansas troops, many were the faces covered with powder, and dripping with blood. Capt. Gratz, gallantly urging his men forward against tremendous odds, fell mortally wounded and died soon after. Lieut. Brown, calling upon his men to "come forward," fell with a severe scalp wound on the side of his head. Being carried to the rear, faint and bloody, he cheered on those brave defenders of the country whom he met, declaring that the enemy would yet be routed. Gen. Lyon meeting him, pointed to him as a proper example for his comrades.

THE REBEL CAVALRY CHARGE UPON OUR WOUNDED.

Just then Gen. Green's Tennessee regiment of cavalry, bearing a Secession flag, charged down the western slope near the rear upon a few companies of the Kansas 2d who were guarding the ambulance wagons and wounded, and had nearly overpowered them, when one of Totten's howitzers was turned in that direction, and a few rounds of canister effectually dispersed them. The roar of the distant and near artillery now grew terrific. On all sides it was one continuous boom, while the music of the musket and rifle balls flying like an aggravated swarm of bees around one's ears was actually pleasant compared with the tremendous whiz of a cannon ball or the bursting of a shell in close proximity to one's dignity.

Capt. Cole of the Missouri 1st had his lower jaw shattered by a bullet, but kept his place until the regiment was ordered to retire to give place to the 1st Iowas and some Kansas troops.

GEN. LYON FIGHTS GALLANTLY AFTER RECEIVING TWO WOUNDS.

Up to this time Gen. Lyon had received two wounds, and had his fine dappled gray shot dead under him, which is sufficient evidence that he had sought no place of safety for himself while he placed his men in danger. Indeed he had already unwisely exposed himself. Seeing blood upon his hat, I inquired, "General, are you badly hurt?" to which he replied, "I think not seriously." He had mounted another horse and was as busily engaged as ever.

THE IOWA AND KANSAS BOYS FIGHT LIKE TIGERS.

The Iowa 1st, under Lieut.-Col. Merritt, and part of the Kansas troops were now ordered forward to take the place of the Missouris. The former had all along the march been "gay and happy," passing the time with songs which were frequently joined in by the entire regiment, making together a chorus which could be heard for miles, and Gen. Lyon had often remarked that they had too much levity to do good fighting. Mutual friends suggested that they ought at least to have an opportunity to show themselves in case of an engagement, and many argued that they would fight the better from keeping in good spirits. Gen. Lyon at one time replied, "Yes, I will give them an opportunity, but very much fear they will disgrace themselves." When they now came up to the front it was in splendid order and with a firm tread. The Missouri 1st had been almost overpowered, were almost exhausted from the severe fighting in which they had been engaged for over two hours, and had they not been relieved must soon have fallen before the fourth body of fresh troops brought against them. The Iowas and Kansans now came upon the stage of action, and right well did they fight. The former fought like tigers, stood firm as trees, and saved us from utter and overwhelming defeat. Gen. Lyon saw their indomitable perseverance and bravery, and with almost his last breath praised their behavior in glowing terms. Major Porter was all along the line, cheering his men forward, even when bullets fell like hail, and scores were dropping all around him. Companies B, under Lieut. Graham, C, Capt. Mason, who was killed soon after entering into action, F, Capt. Wise, H, Capt. Gottschalk, I, Capt. Herron, and K, Capt. Cook, were in the very thickest of the fight. The three latter were afterward placed in ambush by Capt. Granger of the regulars. Lying down close to the brow of the hill, they waited for another attempt of the enemy to retake their position. On they came, in overwhelming numbers. Not a breath was heard among the Iowas till their enemies came within thirty-five or forty feet, when they poured the contents of their Minié muskets into the enemy, and routed them, though suffering terribly themselves at the same time. Two Kansas companies afterward did the same thing on the eastern slope, and repulsed a vigorous attack of the enemy.

GEN. LYON'S DEATH—HIS BRAVERY TO THE LAST.

Lyon now desired the men to prepare to make a bayonet charge immediately after delivering their next fire, and the Iowas at once offered to go, and asked for a leader. On came the enemy. No time could be lost to select a leader. "I will lead you," exclaimed Lyon. "Come on, brave men," and with an unnatural glare in his eyes he had about placed himself in the van of the Iowas while Gen. Sweeney took a similar position to lead on a portion of the Kansas troops, when the enemy came only near enough to discharge their pieces, and retired before the destructive fire of our men. Before the galling fire from the enemy fell the brave Gen. Lyon. An hour earlier, when the enemy had nearly regained the hights from which the Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas volunteers had partially expelled them, when Lieut.-Col. Andrews had been wounded and his horse killed under him, when Col. Deitzler and Col. Mitchell of the two Kansas regiments had both been disabled from wounds, when the General had lost his own horse and received two wounds himself, he exclaimed wildly to his Adjutant, Major Schofield, that the day was lost, but the Major said "No, let us try once again." So the General gave orders to rally the men into line without reference to regiments, for the latter were so thoroughly cut to pieces as to make it an impossibility to get half of any one regiment together.

SCENES AMONG THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Many were carrying their wounded comrades back to places of comparative safety, others were getting water, and many, very many, slept the sleep that knows no waking. The firing almost entirely ceased for half an hour. The enemy prepared for another onset, and our troops prepared to receive them. I passed where several horses, including the General's, lay dead and wounded, Dr. Cornyn attending upon the mortally wounded Captain Gratz, and saw the dead of the enemy lying in scores over the ground, where the rebels had been repulsed. One of their wounded asked me for water, but I had none, and told him a man who would fight against his country poorly deserved water, when our own men were suffering for want of it. He replied that he had been forced into their army, much against his will, and that he had been unable to get away, which might have been true, but was probably false.

When Gen. Lyon fell he was picked up by his body-servant and one of his guard, and carried lifeless toward the ambulances, in one of which his body was placed to be conveyed to Springfield. Gen. Sweeney received a shot in his right leg, at the same fire, and limped back to the surgeon.

MAJ. STURGIS ASUMES COMMAND, AND AGAIN REPULSES THE REBELS.

The command now devolved upon Maj. Sturgis. There was no certainty that Sigel had been engaged in the fight at all, as our artillery had kept up such a constant roar that guns three miles distant were but little noticed. Under these circumstances, Maj. Sturgis had about determined to cross his command through the valley (the recent northern camp of the enemy) eastward, and, if possible, make a junction with Sigel on or near the Fayetteville road. Before he had time to give the necessary orders, another attack from the enemy was announced by the volleys of musketry which were heard on our right. Maj. Sturgis directed his attention that way, and the enemy were again repulsed.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING—LAST ATTACK OF THE REBELS—THEY ARE ONCE MORE REPULSED.

Some twenty minutes now elapsed before the firing was resumed to any considerable extent on either side. I now determined to cross the creek, and see if I could find Col. Sigel, as a report had reached us that he was entirely cut to pieces. I had crossed the creek, and was passing through a portion of the corn-field adjacent to the spot where DuBois's shells had burst with such terrible effect upon the enemy, when the artillery and musketry again resounded on the hill behind me. I turned for a few moments to behold the terrible scene. The enemy, in overpowering numbers, were just on the south-western brow of the hill, with five or six pieces of cannon, and it seemed as though surely the handfull of their opposers would never be able to successfully resist them, much less drive them back. But all who had gone back with wounded, and for water, were rallied, and, after a sharp, severe, and unequaled contest, the enemy were again repulsed.

WHY THE FEDERAL TROOPS RETREATED.

Capt. Totten then reported his cannon ammunition nearly gone. This decided the course to be pursued, and Major Sturgis at once sent the ambulances toward the city, and Lieut. DuBois's battery back to the hill at the north end of the valley to protect the retreat. Then in good order, the remnant of the bravest body of soldiers in the United States commenced a retreat, even while they were victorious in battle.

A CIVILIAN TAKES TEN PRISONERS.

I had not proceeded far on the eastern side of the creek when I met the son of the Hon. John S. Phelps, who had left town upon hearing the cannonading, with a few mounted Kansas troops, and not discerning the exact position of the two armies, had busied himself taking prisoners on the Fayetteville road and west of it. When I met him he had captured half a dozen, including a negro belonging to an officer in a Louisiana regiment. Placing them upon the trail for our guards, and in charge of the Kansans, Phelps and myself proceeded, but found it unsafe to attempt to cross the Fayetteville road, and seeing the army retreating, we joined them and returned to the city.

HOW SIGEL'S DIVISION WAS EMPLOYED DURING THE BATTLE.

[illegible] opened by Gen. Lyon, at once began the work on his side. He had already taken sixty prisoners, who, with several wagons were engaged on farms in the vicinity of the camp digging potatoes, picking and roasting ears of corn, gathering tomatoes and other vegetables for the rebel commissary department. Sigel advanced upon the enemy without being seen taking their pickets prisoners except one, who was driven away from the camp, and drove their force from their south-eastern camp, chasing them up as far as the Fayetteville road. Here he was met by a regiment uniformed very much like the Iowa First, coming over the summit from the northwest, and supposing it was the latter men allowed them to come up within a few paces of him when they poured a murderous fire into his ranks and scattered his men like sheep. The enemy's cannon, also, now began against him killing the horses attached to his own six pieces, and he was forced to retire leaving them behind. Capt. Flagg seeing the position of affairs, took ropes, fastened them to one cannon and placed them in the hands of his prisoners compelling them to draw the cannon off the field. One caisson was also saved and another tipped into the creek. The others fell into the hands of the enemy. The cause of Sigel's repulse was owing very much to the behavior of Col. Salomon's men, who were three months men whose time had expired, and who at request had agreed to serve ten days longer. At the first severe fire those who in Carthage had fought like veterans, began to lament that they had lengthened their time of service and wished they were with their families at home. Such men as these could not be brought up to fight well again overwhelming numbers, and their dissatisfaction communicated itself to many of Sigel's regiment. Notwithstanding these very adverse circumstances Sigel brought in about one hundred prisoners and many horses.

LENGTH OF THE BATTLE.

During the latter part of the battle the smoke from cannons and muskets, which hung like a dense cloud over the valley, was increased by the enemy setting fire to a train of thirty or forty wagons, for fear they would be captured by our advancing troops. *The battle commenced about six o'clock and continued, with but slight cessation, until eleven*, at which time our ambulances, being filled with the wounded officers and others, commenced moving toward Springfield, under protection of DuBois's Battery. *The enemy, however, made no attempt to follow, which is sufficient proof that they were badly whipped.*

GEN. LYON'S APPLICATIONS FOR RE-ENFORCEMENTS DISREGARDED.

Government had been repeatedly urged to send Gen. Lyon reënforcements, at least sufficient to make up for the loss of three months men who were about leaving or had already left; but alas, none were furnished; while thousands in the North would gladly have gone and succored their friends, and saved the key of the South-West from falling into the hands of the Rebels. It was better for the Union cause that the battle should be fought, even against such great odds, than that Springfield should fall without a struggle.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

After retreating in good order nearly two miles, Totten's battery and three companies of infantry were posted as protection, and DuBois then ordered back with his battery. Still the enemy made no demonstration, and not until DuBois was leaving the hill commanding the valley from the North did the enemy reoccupy the hights on the west, from which we had driven them. Then meeting no resistance from us they assembled in large numbers, and, raising their traitorous banner, made an effort at cheering.

The enemy's force was not far from twenty-two thousand, all but about three thousand of whom were armed, and generally pretty well armed. According to Lieut.-Col. Horace H. Brand of Booneville, who was taken prisoner in the early part of the day, they had twenty-one pieces of cannon and plenty of ammunition, though toward the last of the battle it is said the five guns lost by Sigel were also turned against us. The guns of the enemy were not worked with great rapidity or precision, not a ball coming within twenty feet of the ground for the first half hour, at about the end of which time, however, one plowed up a terrible dust within fifteen feet of where I was standing.

Adjutant Waldron of the Iowa Regiment behaved gallantly, and received a slight wound.

Capt. Burke of the Missouri First, said to me in the morning: "My boys are going to fight to kill to-day, and if we don't whip the Rebels, not one of my men shall leave the field alive." His men did fight well, and the enemy were defeated. Burke himself was struck with a spent ball, then one tore through his blouse without injuring him, and another twice through his pants, barely scraping his knee.

Major Schofield had a few of his whiskers trimmed off by a passing bullet, but was otherwise uninjured.

Major Halderman of the Kansas First, was slightly wounded.

Two Rebel surgeons were among those taken prisoners. One was released by Dr. Melcher, who afterward accompanied him to the Rebel camp, and saw and conversed with McCulloch, Price and Rains, and arranged for our wagons returning to gather the wounded and dead. The other surgeon was marched to Springfield before his position was known, when he was set at liberty and passed through our lines. He expressed himself satisfied with the treatment he had received, except being marched twelve miles out of his way. He invited Dr. Franklin and Dr. Davis of the regular hospital to accompany him to the Rebel camp, assuring them of good treatment.

Among the prisoners taken were ten or fifteen negroes, none of whom, I think, were armed, but simply acting as servants.

THE RETURN TO SPRINGFIELD.

On the return to Springfield we fell in with Col. Salomon, who said his men had acted badly and that he could form no idea of the extent of their loss, but knew that it was serious. Had the enemy been at all enterprising they could have caught hundreds who were wandering around in small squads, attempting to return to town from Sigel's division, as well as harrassed us to death on our retreat from the west side of the bloody field.

We reached Springfield in safety. Our pickets were stationed and wagons sent for the balance of our wounded and dead. Since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the wounded have been pouring in. The regular hospital building, a very large, new Court-House and dwelling attached, has been filled up, receiving about 120. The Bailey House has been turned into a hospital [illegible] the Methodist Church has been similarly used, and still they come.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER AMONG THE REBELS.

But terrible as has been the slaughter on our side, it has been much more so on the side of the Rebels. In the first place none of their shells exploded in the midst of our ranks, as several of ours did among them in the corn-field among their cavalry and in the valley. Our men we believe to be quite as good marksmen as theirs, and they had the advantage of firing into solid columns of the enemy. Dr. Schenck who visited McCulloch and Rains after the battle, while gathering our wounded, says their loss is much heavier than ours; that while our *dead* were comparatively few, theirs were gathered in great heaps under the trees. He says that so many of their tents were destroyed by themselves, that not less than two-thirds of them would have to bivouac under trees and by camp-fires for the night.

HONORABLE NOTICE—HOW THE UNION TROOPS WENT OUT TO BATTLE.

Where so many daring acts and valorous deeds were performed it were almost impossible to single any one as worthy of especial notice. Among the latter however were Capts. Cavender and Miller, members of the ex-legislature, Capt. Granger of the regulars, Major Porter of Iowa, Major Cloud of Kansas, Capt. Wood of the Kansas cavalry, and Capt. Wright of the Home Guards.

Col. Bates of the Iowa 1st, who had been confined for several days with a fever and diarrhea, mounted his horse and attempted to go to the field of battle on the evening preceding it, but was compelled to return to town much to his regret, after marching two or three miles with the column.

On the march out many of those who now lie in their graves were joyously singing and feeling as gay as larks. Among the songs I heard were the Iowas' favorite which relates the doings of Jackson and Price at Booneville, how Lyon hived Camp Jackson, the chorus concluding:

"Bound for the happy land of Canaan;"

the Kansas melody,

"So let the wide world wag as it will
We'll be gay and happy still,"

and many of a religious character.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, AS FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

The following list of killed and wounded comprises all those brought to the Court-House Hospital, and some others coming under my personal observation:

KILLED.

Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon of Connecticut, commanding the expedition; Capt. Cary Gratz, 1st Regiment Missouri Volunteers; Capt. Mason, Company C, 1st Iowa Volunteers; Capt. Brown, Kansas 1st; J. H. McHenry, Company I, Iowa 1st; Frank Rhembery, Company H, Iowa 1st; Lewis Coennel, Company H, Iowa 1st.

WOUNDED.

Gen. T. W. Sweeny, not seriously; Col. Deitzler, Kansas 1st; Col. Mitchell, Kansas 2d; Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, Missouri 1st; Major Halderman, Kansas 2d; Capt. Cole, Missouri 1st; Capt. Thomas Holton, Company A, Kansas Volunteers; Capt. J. S. Cavender, Missouri 1st; Capt. Smith, Kansas 1st; Capt. Gottschalk, Iowa 1st; Capt. C. C. Gilbert, 1st Regular U. S. Infantry, in left shoulder; Capt. Plummer, U. S. Infantry, in the hip; Lieut. Purcell, Company C, Iowa 1st, mortally; Lieut. John Brown, Company K, Missouri 1st; Lieut. Wood, U. S. Infantry; Isaac Rinecoop, Gen. Lyon's body guard.

SERGEANTS, CORPORALS, AND PRIVATES.

Corporal Bernhard Rogers, Co. K, Missouri 1st; John W. Watson, Co. I, Missouri 1st; R. W. Roe, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Jno. McManus, Co. A, Rifles, Missouri 1st; Robert Wilson, Co. C, Missouri 1st; H. Baillehit, Co. C, Missouri 2d; Joseph Stoebele, Co. E, Missouri 1st; Nicholas Mathias, Co. I, Missouri 1st; Henry Dalin, Co. I, Missouri 1st; —— Shubert, Missouri 1st; John McNally, Co. A, Rifles, Missouri 1st; —— Hichstellan, Co. G, Missouri 1st; John Nelson, Co. A, Missouri 2d; Edward Beeman, Co. F, Missouri 1st; Henry Brown, Co. A, Missouri 2d; Chas. F. Sueider, Co. A, Missouri 1st; Jacob Reutz, Co. A, Missouri 1st; James Windle, Co. E, Missouri 1st; John Borman, Co. G, Missouri 1st; George Oakes, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Berhard Kemfer, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Con. Rogers, Co. H, Missouri 1st; John Fenk, Co. C, Missouri 2d; John F. Brown, Co. F, Missouri 1st; Rudolf Bolling, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Gottlieb Johns, Co. F, Missouri 1st; Alonzo Bates, Co. F, Missouri 1st; Felix Myer, Co. A, Missouri 2d; Benjamin Fulsey, Co. D, Missouri 1st; Joseph Werner, Co. A, Missouri 1st; Andrew Gardner, Co. B, Missouri 1st; Frederick Loweder, Co. B, Missouri 1st; Lewis Weaner, Co. A, Missouri 2d; Thomas Allen, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Cassius Cires, Co. B, Missouri 1st; Jefferson Hampton, Co. A, Missouri 1st, Rifles; Corporal Conant, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Fred Friant, Co. G, Iowa 1st; Andrew G. McDonald, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Adam Doe, Co. H, Iowa 1st; Peter Jake, Co. H, Iowa 1st; George Behler, Co. H, Iowa 1st; Frank Deggendorf, Co. H, Iowa 1st; Sergeant Dettmer, Co. H, Iowa 1st; Wm. Meyer, Co. H, Iowa 1st; E. Magoun, Co. G, Iowa 1st; Peter Einfeldt, Co. G, Iowa 1st; G. A. Walter, Co. B, Iowa 1st; R. W. Hamilton, Co. F, Iowa 1st; Moses Errington, Co. G, Iowa 1st; C. O. Hanson, Co. F, Iowa 1st; W. D. Robbins, Co. K, Iowa 1st; Ira Schafer, Co. K, Iowa 1st; C. Gregory, Co. D, Iowa 1st; O. W. Bennett, Co. I, Iowa 1st; G. H. Ballou, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Chris. Morry, Co. I, Iowa 1st; L. Webb, Co. I, Iowa 1st; John Bell, Co. I, Iowa 1st; James O'Grady, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Henry Darrow, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Charles Weigel, Co. I, Iowa 1st; A. T. McDonald, Co. I, Iowa 1st; J. Wall, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Charles Clark, Co. I, Iowa 1st; George S. Pierce, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Corporal Williams, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Jno. Leary, Co. H, Iowa 1st; J. S. W. Matthis, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Hugh Efts, Co. H, Iowa 1st; Joseph D. Aldrich, Co. C, Iowa 1st; E. R. McKee, Iowa 1st; Wm. Lane, Co. C, Iowa 1st; H. J. Campbell, Co. A, Iowa 1st; S. Pickering, Co. C, Iowa 1st; R. R. Madden, Co. C, Iowa 1st; John W. Kinney, Co. B, Iowa 1st; Lawrence Webb, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Frank Paine, Co. H, Kansas 1st; James Corbit, Co. G, Kansas 1st; Daniel Mulholland, Co. C, Kansas 1st; Peter Cassidy, Co. G, Kansas 1st; J. Donnell, Co. E, Kansas 1st; Uriah Ferguson, Co. F, Kansas 1st; James Riley, Co. E, Kansas 1st; James Kelly, Co. H, Kansas 1st; F. Snowber, Co. F, Kansas 1st; H. Davis, Co. A, Kansas 1st; Alex. Centron, Co. H, Kansas 1st; Thomas Marghan, Co. C, Kansas 1st; Charles Pitman, Co. I, Kansas 1st; Henry Lawrence, Co. I, Kansas 1st; J. Roboin, Co. K, Kansas 1st; R. Howin, Co. K, Kansas 1st; D. B. Dow, Co. F, Kansas 1st; J. R. Auder, Co. A, Kansas 1st; Allen Johnson, Co. E, Kansas 1st; Simon Fruber, Co. E, Kansas 1st; John Rafferty, Co. G, Kansas 1st; J. M. Lindley, Co. H, Kansas 1st; A. Cameron, Co. F, Kansas 1st; Lewis B. Reinhart, Co. F, Kansas 1st; —Sullivan, Co. E, Kansas 1st; Thomas Johnson of the Franklin Co. Mounted Home Guards; Sergeant Welsh Co. B, 1st Infantry U. S. A.; Patrick Tobin, Co. C, 1st Infantry U. S. A.; —Michael, Co. C, 1st Infantry U. S. A.; Sergeant Crowley, Co. D., 1st Infantry U. S. A.; Walter N. Godley, Co. F, Kansas 2d; James Hammel, Co. D, 1st Infantry U. S. A.; Zach Norris, Co. E, Kansas 2d; Jesse Callahan, Co. E, 2d Infantry U. S. A.; Henry Stiller, Co. F, 2d Artillery; Sergeant John ——; James Cowlan, Co. D, 1st Cavalry; Merino, Co. B, Capt. Steel's Rifle Recruits; Jeremiah Enright, Co. A, 1st Infantry Recruits; — Hipgalvin, Co. E, 2d Infantry; James Vaught, Co. F, 2d Artillery; W. H. H. Worn, Co. C, 1st Infantry; W. Batchford, Co. F, 2d Artillery; James Higgins, Co. B, 1st Infantry; Patrick Ham, Co. B, 1st Infantry; Corporal Hamilton, Co. B, 2d Infantry; Elisha Cole of Gen. Sweeney's Recruits.

Major Schaeffer of Gen. Sigel's regiment is reported killed, but the intelligence is not positive, hence I omitted his name from the list.

CONCLUSION.

We took 400 horses and 69 prisoners. One of the latter was brought in from a squad of five Rebels by your correspondent, who at that time was nearly hoarse from rallying the troops, regardless of anything like personal danger.

On the return to town many were the anxious inquiries made after friends and comrades, and lucky was the man who made successful attempts to find and see a wounded brother.

Gen. Lyon's body has been carefully laid out, and will be embalmed and sent to his friends in Connecticut.

Our loss will probably reach two hundred killed, and six or seven hundred wounded.

Since arriving in town the military authorities have decided not to lose a moment, but to start at once for Rolla. They will leave before daylight. The baggage train is about five miles long, and if the Rebels do not attack and secure it, they will be less able to pursue than we imagine.

A considerable amount of powder has just been destroyed by the ordnance officer because of no means of transportation. The Iowa Regiment have also burned a portion of their baggage.

On one or two occasions the enemy raised Union flags and cheered, causing us to fear we were firing upon Col. Sigel. The battle would otherwise have been much more disastrous to the Rebels.

The reporters are now, at daylight, leaving for St. Louis, determined to push through if possible.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Army of the Potomac—Its Numbers and Objects—The Discontents and Resignations.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

Rumors of the "danger of Washington" are yet in circulation in the rural districts. Let no loyal heart be disturbed. At no moment since the war commenced has this city been so safe as now. Though in deference to the wishes of Gen. McClellan, I would not use even the mail to designate the precise numbers and positions of the Federal troops in and around the National Capital, all may rest assured that the immense army now gathering here is not designed solely for its protection. So soon as more new levies have arrived, and discipline has wrought its legitimate effects upon them, and the bracing breezes of early Autumn have chased away the lassitude begotten of the Summer solstice, the eager eye of the patriotic North will, when scanning the operations of "the Army of the Potomac," survey a field remote from the south bank of that river. Thus much I venture to prophecy.

The defenses over the Potomac, which commanded the approaches to this city before the battle of Bull Run, have been materially strengthened since that disaster. They can now repel a protracted and heavy bombardment, and the enemy that shall attempt to carry them by assault will fill their ample ditches with the mangled bodies of his troops. In addition to the strengthening of these works, heavy intrenchments are about being constructed on this side of the river, in the rear of the city. These are not going to be erected as necessary to the safety of the Capital, but only to allow of its being defended by a much smaller number of troops than would otherwise be required, thus enabling Gen. McClellan to use 20,000 men for other purposes than the protection of Washington.

The number of troops in this army is daily increasing. It is becoming especially strong in field artillery, the favorite arm of the new Commander. I venture to say that the spectator of the next battle on this side the Blue Ridge will listen to the roar of more light batteries than ever scattered death over any field, except those of Leipsic, Borodino, and Solferino. Cavalry, too, is coming in by companies and squadrons, so that, in another engagement, we shall not be as deficient in this arm as we were before Manassas. A sojourner might remain here a week, and hardly be cognizant of those facts. The secrecy, the quiet, the simplicity, which attend the arrival and movement of troops under the rule of McClellan contrasts strikingly with the ostentation, clangor, and pomp that marked the reign of McDowell. Indeed, but for the comparatively few officers and privates whom you meet hurrying along the streets with a business-like air and gait, and the dashing of orderlies through the avenues, and the flitting by of ambulances and hospital carriages, and the heavy rumble of interminable lines of baggage wagons, one could hardly be made to believe that he was in the neighborhood of the camps of an army that will soon muster one hundred thousand strong.

You will hear of the insubordination of the troops in Washington. There are demoralizing discontents among them. But these are fomented and exaggerated by men whose sympathies are with the Rebels; and, while the causes will be promptly removed, the disturbances will be crushed at all hazards.

A good many of those alleged grievances are

groundless. Others have a basis of fact to rest upon. Doubtless New-York privates have ample occasion to complain of the incompetency and inefficiency of some officers. Infamous jobbers have, unquestionably, forced upon some of them bleezy garments, rotten blankets, and putrid provisions. But, to a large extent, these outrages have ceased, and the remorseless vultures who prey upon this war as crows feast upon carrion, are turning their attention to new fields to satisfy their devouring maws. Troubles arise here and there out of rivalry among aspirants to vacant Colonelcies. Misunderstandings exist as to whether or not certain regiments were mustered into the service for three months or three years. But, I am impelled to say that, so far as the New-York troops are concerned, real grievances could be remedied, wrongs righted, misapprehensions corrected, and all acerbities speedily soothed, were it not that some pestilent, semi-secession politicians, who hate the war and love Jeff. Davis, and want to end the one and exalt the other, are busy in and about the camps stimulating the soldiers to revolt. Precise facts and specific names, not unknown to the Democracy of New-York, are in my possession; and unless these *quasi* treasonable machinations cease, the public shall get hold of them, even if the Provost Marshal does not.

You will also learn that many regimental and line officers are resigning their commissions. This is true. But, I fancy that beyond here and there a case growing out of peculiar circumstances—a chronic illness, a fancied slight, or a failure to be appointed a colonel or a brigadier—the officers who now throw down their swords and hie to the bosom of their families, are no loss to the service. The army needs an expurgated edition of gentlemen invested with the shoulder strap. Silver stars and eagles, silver and golden leaves and bars, have been scattered with too indiscriminate a hand. Let the purification go on. The country can stand it for even a little while longer!

MUTINY—A CAMP SCENE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Those who suppose the battle-field the only or even the most important position to draw forth the abilities of an officer will find their mistake as they mingle with the army.

The general who keeps his division in full discipline in time of peace—prepared for action; the colonel who provides for the comfort of his regiment; the captains who keep the men in health and cleanliness, and the staff-officers who have their intricate accounts in order, are the men who contribute in the end to victory. It is in the camp, the garrison, the bivouac, the cantonment, that an officer has to show industry, ability, and courage. When provisions are short and poor, he must teach his men to be content; when they are hard-worked, he must set the example of endurance and cheerfulness; and when they are induced by false friends or secret enemies to discontent and mutiny, he must be able to subdue it. He that can do this, without loss of life or loss of interest in the service, is the useful officer.

These remarks occurred to me during a most painful scene that transpired at the camp of one of our New-York regiments.

The men of this regiment had sworn in for two years; and some of the discontented among themselves and some secret emissaries had induced them to believe that they could not be held under this term; that their service must be three months or three years. Letters from meddlesome-lawyers, affectionate parents, disconsolate wives and lovers, and evil-disposed editors, had confirmed their belief in this, and even if they did not fully believe it, they concluded that they had better try their hand at mutiny, and go as far as would be safe.

Some of the subordinate officers had previously made complaint of insubordination in the ranks, in the form of written agreements to stand by each other, of refusal to do duty, &c.; while others of them, who were homesick, or desirous for change, said nothing, hoping that the regiment might be disbanded.

However that might be, the morning of the 15th came, the end of three months service, and with it resistance to orders. Only four companies turned out for morning drill, and but one of these was full.

Many plans were suggested by the officers for the suppression of this spirit; but our Colonel did more thinking than talking. "Let us wait," said he, "until the time of morning parade, then I will act." Nine o'clock came, and the regiment were turned out without arms, presenting a larger number than had been on parade for some time. They were well formed in line of battle, and looked more serious than hopeful.

At this moment the Colonel came on the ground, with a hickory stick in his hand, and gave the order, "First and Fifth Division, right and left wheel." This movement was well executed, thus forming the troops on three sides of a square, while the Colonel and Staff occupied the fourth. The left flank company that had turned out in full at drill had its colors unfurled. The Colonel addressed the men in a few stern, emphatic words, and then ordered the Adjutant to read the articles of war relating to mutiny and its punishment. This was generally received in silence, but a few of the more confident men attempted a derisive laugh. All this time there was seen on the face of the Colonel a savage, determined look, convincing to any one who knew him that success or death would be the result.

We had all been at the fearful battle of the 21st of July, but I feel assured that none of us officers felt so serious, so heart-sick, on that disastrous day as at this moment. Could we depend on our men? If the mutiny was suppressed, could it be done without severe punishment or death? It was a trying, a fearful moment.

The Colonel now proceeded to each company, asking first the commissioned officers if they intended to do their duty. All replied cheerfully, "Yes!" He then passed to the non-commissioned officers. Some attempted to argue the question. No reply was allowed. The Colonel said, "You have sworn to serve the United States for two years! Will you do it, or will you take the fearful penalty prescribed by the articles of war?"

There was a pause and a silence. Each man thought: shall I be supported in this? There was no response to their thoughts. They seemed to be "Better say yes, than die a perjured traitor," and they said yes. As the Colonel passed on, each gave the same reply; a weight was lifted from our hearts. All the officers and non-commissioned officers could be depended on.

Then came the examination of the men. The first was Company B, on the left flank, who had brought their flag out. All responded yes, with a will, when asked if they intended to do their duty; with a yes that convinced us that they had no complicity with mutiny. The Colonel announced the result to the regiment, and the Company gave him three hearty cheers. The next company said yes reluctantly, as though intending to give in, but to do it with a growl. The scene lasted an hour and a half, and when it was over but one obstinate man, of the large number who had intended resistance held out, and he, after being confined in the guard-house an hour returned to duty.

Thus, in a short time a mutinous feeling, that had been growing for weeks, a feeling that might have developed itself in results worse than defeat by the enemy, terminated in three as hearty cheers as ever were given, for the Colonel, who could command the respect of his men by courage and firmness.

This Colonel, who has been doing the duty of a Brigadier-General for three months, was the only one who defeated the enemy at the battle of the 21st of July, and withdrew his troops in perfect order; is a graduate of West Point and deserves better of his Government than to be returned from his faithfully performed duties as Brigadier-General to the command of a Regiment.

In the afternoon the Hon. Preston King, M. C., from whose district the regiment came, happened at the camp, and made a happy speech in which he convinced the men that the law under which they enlisted for two years was as binding as any other.

They went to their quarters contented and cheerful.

[illegible], August 10, 1861. W. B. E.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Strong Union Sentiment in the State.

The Reaction Against the Jeff. Davis Clique.

HOPEFUL INDICATIONS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WINTON, N. C., Aug. 5, 1861.

The road from Gatesville to the Ferry opposite here—some ten miles—is mostly over sand hills, your horse wading through silicious dust about a foot deep, and with no small labor and perspiration on a warm day. Land travel is mainly accomplished in this country by night. The last three or four miles of my way, approaching the Chowan River, lay through a swamp, the water of an amber hue, and averaging two feet in depth. The hotel, kept by Col. Pleasant Jordan, is just across the way from the Court-House and Jail—a pleasant prospect for guests, and well adapted to impress them with the austere dignity of justice. The jail is a crazy, wooden structure, which looks as if half a dozen stout men might tear it down in no time. My host is a portly gentleman, good-natured and communicative, who shakes his head ominously, believes the country in a bad fix, and that the newspapers have ruined it. I met here an intelligent German, named Stirn, connected with a "Southern Piano Manufactory" at Norfolk, from whom I obtained considerable local information. He gave me an amusing account of his experience in fox-hunting astride a treacherous mule. There are few residents here, and no churches. The principal man in the place, Mr. J. A. Anderson, the postmaster, who has amassed a handsome fortune by store-keeping, still stands up for Lincoln, and thinks he would have made one of the "best of Presidents, if he had been left alone." Murfreesboro, twelve miles from here, is the principal village in the county; it has two Female Colleges, under the auspices respectively of the Baptist and Methodist denominations. Mr. Smith, the member of the Confederate Congress for this District, resides there.

Great discord exists among the officers of the Confederate army in Virginia, and the most alarming insubordination among the rank and file. So chaotic and anarchical is the condition of affairs that the whole organization may explode spontaneously at any moment. One of the chief causes of this lack of that military *rapport* and unity so essential to success lies in the entire want of that homogeneousness and sympathy which distinguish preëminently the armies of the North, where, from the practical obliteration of State lines and the intimate association and intermingling of the people, no such thing as provincial peculiarities and jealousies exists. This is an element of Southern weakness, for the purpose of compact, coöperative action in armed masses, which I have never seen noticed in any Free-State journal, but which is a most salient feature to an observer here. The extent and intensity of local prejudices and antipathies is surprising, and renders the effective concert which comes from mutual acquaintance and understanding essentially impossible. The distrust and hatred in which the Kentucky troops enlisted under the Rebel banner are held by the forces of other Southern States, and of which you have been apprised, is not an isolated instance. The great mass of the Southern population are stationary and stay-at-home in their habits, many of them never in their whole lives going far beyond the smoke of the homestead chimney; it is only a few of the more wealthy whom travel has made in the least cosmopolitan. This, by the by, is one reason why Northerners have often fared so badly in Southern communities.

The North Carolinians are especially unlike the Virginians and South Carolinians, and cannot tolerate either their officers or men. A notable case occurred as the forces of this State were on the eve of returning from Virginia. Roger A. Pryor, a military peacock, who is held in particular dislike and contempt by them, having cast some indiscreet reflections upon their courage and discipline, came upon the ground as they were about leaving. He was saluted with groans, together with cries of "Potter." Pryor shook his long locks, and looked all his ocular daggers at them, and commenced gesticulating in a violent manner, when a shower of discarded rations which the indignant North Carolinians let fly, caused him to beat a hasty and undignified retreat. The returned troops are loud in their complaints of ill-usage, no pay, hard work, miserable and scanty rations, and bad whisky, and the majority, disgusted with their experience in soldiering, declare they will never leave the State again. They express their willingness to defend their own homes against invasion or insurrection, but have no desire to make further sacrifices in behalf of Jeff. Davis and his impracticable Confederacy. This, together with the heavy losses they sustained, has discouraged them with the whole movement. A position of neutrality, similar to that which has spared Kentucky the horrors of civil war, is beginning to be openly advocated, and that, too, by many who have been hitherto regarded as strong Secessionists. This is but the first step in the direction of a formidable reaction. The heart of North Carolina has never been in this rebellion.

There are fierce dissensions among the leaders of Southern opinion, which cannot be disguised, and will ere long break out virulently. Pride alone restrains them for the present. I predict a secession of one or more States from the new Confederacy, or a complete disruption of it, within six months. It is hardly possible to foresee the organization of two political parties equally loyal to Davisdom, particularly on the issue of admitting or not admitting Non-Slave-holding States. I hear nothing of it, and do not consider it a matter of any practical importance. It is a mere myth of newspaper speculation. When the numerous factions which even now exist shall range themselves in two conflicting parties, it will be upon some more radical antagonism than a mere theoretical division or minor question of policy. Even without subjugation to the Federal Union—with an immediate abandonment of hostilities by the Government—there would arise a powerful party in every State in favor of reannexation to the Union, and it would be ultimately successful. Separation from the C. S. A. and independent State existence is already favored here, as well as in South Carolina and elsewhere. The Jeff. Davis league is, by its own fundamental maxims and the very auspices of its origin, but a rope of sand, dependent for its integrity upon the continued consent of its several parts. There are many ways, as yet unthought of at the North, in which the Southern Union feeling may express and vindicate itself, and that, too, without actual revolt against the usurpation or denial of its *de facto* claims. They can give them "four points in the game," and then win. The aristocratic innovations you hear of as contemplated, such as the restriction of the right of suffrage, cannot be easily established. The people know their power, and are learning new lessons of their value every day. Armies are far less the nurseries of despotism than they are of radical democracy.

There are thousands of Abolitionists in North Carolina, and this element has been gradually and firmly growing for many years. The large and influential Society of Friends or Quakers is here as elsewhere stoutly opposed to Slavery. The State has numerous residents of German birth or ancestry, who are instinctively for Freedom. John P. Hale received more votes for President in 1852 here than in Maryland. Some years ago an Anti-Slavery paper was published at Salem, Forsyth County, where the Moravian missionaries have penetrated and established a Female Seminary. Revolutions once inaugurated, never retrograde. The *ad valorem* agitation which shook the State from center to circumference last year, brought the whole matter of Slavery and the peculiar immunity of slaveholders from proportionate taxation, together with other special privileges of that class, under minute and elaborate discussion; and upon it the Opposition party barely failed to carry the election, and would have succeeded but for local and side issues. Usually, there has been the largest toleration of opinion and action in this State, and the result has been a progressive and permanent development of free sentiment and liberal views. The people have great native good sense; their instincts are honest and conservative. The sons of North Carolina who have so numerously migrated to Indiana, Illinois and other Western States, have sent back a powerful reflex influence for free institutions to the State that reared them. These factors of movement and reform cannot be destroyed. The work of the leaven may be arrested, but its virtue cannot be neutralized. There will be an eventual rebound against the coercive agencies which now for the time repress candor of action and expression.

Notwithstanding the profit of cotton-raising and slave-breeding in North Carolina, the slave-holding interest, which is chiefly concentrated in about a dozen counties toward the eastern part of the State, has never attempted until recently to domineer over other interests. The western people, who own few slaves, have been systematically conciliated by large appropriations for railroads; all property qualification for voters has been abolished; a liberal school fund has been established; the suffrages of Quakers and Northern settlers have been sought by both political parties, and the non-slaveholding element has been in other respects studiously courted. The Pro-Slavery argument has never been popular; and prudent stump-speakers and editors have generally refrained from urging it. There has not been that constant indoctrination in the tenets of State Rights and the philosophy of Secession which has prevailed notoriously in South Carolina and Virginia.

The people [illegible] February for staying in the Union. In May last the State was rushed out by a packed Convention. The ordinance was not and never has been submitted to the people, for the conspirators well knew they would refuse indignantly to ratify the treasonable act. The murmurs of remonstrance and dissent have not been and cannot be suppressed. Thousands upon thousands of loyal men have organized themselves in Union Lodges, covering the whole State, and enabling them to perfect their plans and await, securely and confidently, the hour to strike a concerted and effective blow for their deliverance and the redemption of the Commonwealth. This organization is immensely more numerous and formidable than was ever that fussy and frivolous order in North Carolina, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle.

There are many Masons in North Carolina, who have not forgotten the indissoluble ties of their fraternity, and its solemn obligations. I find, in some instances, whole Lodges, every member of which is a firm adherent to the Union. The next anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, stained as it was this year by the passage of the Secession ordinance, will witness the institution of a new State Government, and the return of North Carolina to her allegiance to the Republic, with a full representation in both Houses of the National Congress. The services of a regiment of loyal North Carolinians will be shortly tendered to the Government, a majority of whom, despite the insulting answer of the late Governor Ellis to the President's Proclamation, were anxious to proceed to the defense of the Capital in April last. Thus will the recuperative energy of the UNION overcome the evil forces of disintegration, and ultimately restore the ascendency of its beneficent paternal Government over every State.

PROBABILITIES OF SLAVE INSURRECTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1861.

The probabilities of negro insurrection are not more anxiously canvassed in the North than they are painfully apprehended in the South. Before giving the special advices that I have on this topic from the South, I will say that Southerners do not much apprehend at any time a general and concerted uprising of the slaves. In a long residence in Eastern Virginia, I have never heard any one express a fear that there might be possible a blow of the slaves throughout the South for their liberty. One alarm, and only one, I remember in my boyhood; it turned out to be a panic with but little foundation, though while it lasted it was terrific to witness the pallor and agony of the neighborhood. But the excitement at the time was entirely local, and there seemed to be no suspicion that there was any State movement or even one involving slaves outside of a county. It will be remembered that even in the Nat Turner insurrection, the largest ever known in the South, the suspicion did not go beyond a section of the State, and the evidence did not, in the end, justify even that. By this I mean that the experience of the Slave States has furnished reason to believe that *no general and concerted insurrection in the South will ever take place.* Beside the obvious reasons arising from the usual inability of slaves to write or correspond, the difficulty of traveling to any great distance, the liabilities of those found in any kind of conference, the absence of the pecuniary and other means of conducting important affairs, the impossibility of any slave being absent for any length of time without its being noticed—beside these, there are some reasons arising from the temperament and character of the African race itself which would prevent it. They are an extremely cautious people. Reckless to the last extreme when roused, they are until then wary and not self-reliant. To this it may be added that in every group of any great size that could be got together, some one would be likely to prove an informer. Much of this has been the result of plantation trainings for, of course, it would little consist with the exigencies of the farm or household for tale-bearing to be taught and preached as anything but a virtue. Whenever a group of whisperers gets together each one has a temptation to gain high favor by betraying the rest. It is not saying anything against the race itself to say that, without being entirely conscious of its criminality, the Southern negro is very apt to be treacherous. And here allow me the episodic reflection that the closing paragraph of the Secretary of War's late order to Gen. Butler concerning fugitives (namely, that they should not, except in cases where the public good seemed to require it, be prevented from voluntarily returning to the service from which they have escaped), seems to me fraught with disaster. The Rebels allege that they paid $100,000 for some intelligence from Washington; if the above order from the Secretary is carried out, the next piece of information will not cost them so much. Indeed, there is reason to think that the plaintive melody "Carry me back to Ole Virginny" has already been the cover of some shrewd plans. *It is absolutely certain to my mind that no negro would ever wish to return, but with some ulterior design, to the certain punishment for example's sake, which his penitence would not in one case of the hundred avert.*

But to resume: these considerations, and especially the impossibility of trusting any large number of negroes without great risk of detection (a thing plainly seen by both Turner and Denmark Vesey) is likely to prevent any simultaneous or concerted insurrection throughout the Southern States, and indeed in any one State. But insurrections in various neighborhoods, which may spread like conflagrations, are not only possible but at this moment threatened through many portions of the South. Your North Carolina correspondent has given you the indications in that State. From the Cotton States I have a bit of information which I cannot give, save so far as it informs you that the negroes of the plantations (cotton and sugar) are keenly alive to some of the issues involved in the present war. The reason why I do not give you this item is that it would defeat a plan on the part of the negroes, which, while not involving the loss of a single life, contemplates a stroke of poetic justice so grand that History will applaud it as a vindication of the wisdom and humanity of that race. This I will not do. But I propose to mention two points of Virginia where there is now a very feverish state of both negroes and whites—the causes of which are significant.

Virginia, like Tennessee, is divided into three parts—Eastern, Middle (piedmont and valley) and Western. In the last there are very few negroes. In the piedmont country, both sides of the Blue Ridge, embracing the line of Manassas, there are a great many negroes, *but very much less slave labor than in Eastern Virginia.* The traveler through that region will come across large groups and families of negroes, but most frequently will see as many or more whites than negroes at work in the field. This has seemed to me a change of late years, and one chiefly attributable to the settlements of Northern men throughout the valley, and in Loudon, Fairfax, Prince William, and in Fauquier Counties. Their thrift with free labor has excited a competition which slave labor is unequal to, and gradually more and more whites have been introduced into the farm. There is also nothing in the soil and climate of these regions which particularly invites slave labor. And yet the census shows no diminution of the slaves in the piedmont. *It is because this has become the great human harvest-field for the plantations of the far South.* The piedmont is the slave-trader's chief bailiwick. Vast sums of money are made here by regular and systematic Slave breeding for the Southern market. This, as you may at once infer, makes the yoke of this region hard and galling. Year by year parents watch the growth of their children, knowing that they cannot be used at home, that there, each will be only another mouth to feed and back to clothe, knowing that as soon as the year of noblest promise and strength comes, it comes only to make their eternal severance more sure. Now, this is a source of immediate gains to many complacent men of the piedmont, no doubt: Slavery is always good at clutching the advantage of the hour, not good at apprehending the advantage of the years: the result is that there is all through the piedmont, and especially about Manassas, and about Warrenton, a most discontented, muttering, and inflammable negro population. If John Brown had made his appearance here, instead of in the region where the slave-yoke is perhaps lightest, he would have had more to help him than the arsenal whose locality seems to have decided him.

Now, I have reason to know that the negroes of this region have of late given cause for the most feverish anxiety. Some of this may be born of the cowardice which conscience makes, for there is scarcely a slave that could not confront his master with a grievance which, between whites, would justify homicide; but imagination must be but a small part of the apprehension. I learn that many of the largest slaveholders near the Junction informed Gov. Letcher that he could not have an army too early there for internal reasons, and that they still more now dread the departure of Beauregard from their vicinity. That the negroes have any plot formed in this region, I cannot find, and very much doubt. Fear is cunning, and, in this region, the well-known reasons for rebellion have made Fear chronic, so that the whites have sharpened eyes. But there is no doubt that where our army has advanced and occupied the country, there have been indications of a rebellious and angry feeling of slaves toward the masters which our own reporters have forborne, with insufficient reason, as it seems to me, to publish.

A common error may here be corrected. It is generally supposed that the negroes on the cotton and sugar plantations of the far South are more degraded, ignorant, and obtuse, that they are also less posted in public matters, and consequently that there is less chance of insurrection among them, than among the slaves of the Border States. This is an utter mistake. It has for many generations been the invariable custom to send to these Southern plantations every negro of the Border States who at any time shows a desire for freedom, or who has run away and been arrested—it being supposed that the number of overseers necessary on those plantations makes it unimportant whether the slave is restive or otherwise. The consequence is that there has been a gradual accumulation in the far South of the most inflammable and intelligent negroes; and any serious insurrection will be much more apt to come from them than from their more comfortable Border-State comrades. Only the imminent danger has prevented it thus far; and even this perpetual vigilance has not prevented many threatening scenes.

It was not a hundred miles from where the Rebel Army is now encamped that I once went to visit an old Virginia friend. We had known each other in boyhood. He had married and settled down on a farm well stocked with negroes. He then invited me to visit him—not without mentioning that he had heard of my un-Virginian heresies on the Slavery question; but he wrote, "*that* subject we can sink in the river Styx." I went, and found him pleasantly environed, and happy. Old times were talked of. In the evening, when we sat talking of the old school-scenes, his beautiful bride sitting near, Slavery not yet distantly alluded to, nor in all our thoughts, a groan was heard outside the door, and the exclamation: "O, my God!" The husband started—the young wife was out of the door in an instant. There was a noise—a moaning voice replying to an eager, quick one; what they said, undistinguishable. Presently the door of the parlor was burst open, disclosing in the hall, sitting on the floor with her head on a chair, and sobbing violently, a light mulatto woman. The young wife of my friend stood before us, pale as a sheet, and deeply stirred. Scarcely, for her tremendous emotion, could she inform us of the trouble, which was that the husband of Fanny (the mulatto girl) had been sold South, and been taken off that day without even being allowed to come over to this neighboring estate and see his wife. But never, never can I forget the emotion and the voice with which my friend's young wife uttered her whole heart. She held up the whole system as an accursed, God-defying system; if by lifting her finger she could set every slave in America free, that moment she would do it, and there would be no more white throats cut than ought to be. In vain the husband reminded her that they were not alone; erect as a sun-beam, full of electric wrath, this Pythoness stood before me, and warned me that I could never hate Slavery too much. And so she went on, with an eloquence that Phillips would envy, until the pallor was overborne by a suffusion, and the flush came with a rain of tears, and she went to kneel with the poor, broken heart in the hall. The husband closed the door on the scene; but you may judge that we did *not* "sink that subject in the river Styx" that night!

I do most earnestly declare, as one born and reared in slaveholding Virginia, that such scenes are by no means rare in any part of that State. I am convinced that those ministers in the North who have defended Slavery are either wretchedly ignorant of what they speak of, or utter hypocrites. A few years ago, the Rev. Dr. Dewey, returning from a visit to Charleston, S. C., where he had been delivering a series of lectures, was on a steamboat between Norfolk and Richmond. The boat was hailed from the shore, and two gentlemen, F. F. V.'s, came on the boat, supporting on either side a light mulatto man, who seemed gasping for life. This young man had run away from his owner, and was closely pursued. When he found that he must be caught, his master and master's son being close upon him, the mulatto drew out a knife, and deliberately cut his own throat. He soon died. Dr. Dewey himself related this to me, and since that day I have heard or read no word from that eloquent minister except in reprobation of Slavery. *O si sic omnes!*

But I must not omit to speak of signs and tokens in another region of country, the only other in which I have heard of recent apprehensions. This is in the regions of the Rappahannock, and chiefly in the counties of Spottsylvania and Stafford (the latter being the county in which Acquia is located). About six years ago, on a large fine estate called Chatham, just across the river from Fredericksburgh, lived an old lady, who had inherited from her husband, Judge Coalter, this large estate of land and negroes. She was a very benevolent old lady, and very kind to her numerous slaves. About six years ago she died, and, as she had always promised them, left a will emancipating all her slaves. The form of manumission, however, was unfortunate; it was that these slaves should be free if they should so choose, or else should select their masters from some of her numerous relatives.

Some time after the old lady's death, a shrewd lawyer whispered in the ear of one Horace Lacy, heir-at-law (by marriage) of Mrs. Coalter, that he could own the Chatham negroes if he would, since, by the laws of Virginia, negroes were chattels, *and had not the right to choose in anything.* No will could empower them to choose whether they would be free or not. Lacy (who now, by the way, is an officer in the rebel army, in Virginia) was nowise averse to this plan, and really succeeded in annulling the provisions of the will, thus cheating some forty or fifty negroes and their issue out of their liberty. This case excited a vast deal of attention in Lacy's neighborhood, and there was enough feeling against the proceeding, even among the whites, to carry the case in their behalf before the Court of Appeals. But there, also, it was decided in Lacy's favor—only one member of the Court, Judge Moncure, dissenting, who brought in a minority opinion of great power, whose only defect was that the Slave Code of Virginia was not up to it. This matter, casting down at one fell blow, as it did, a hope that Mrs. Coalter had held up before her slaves for many years, produced a tremendous sensation among them and their families, to purchase which, and carry them to the Free States, many of them had made provision. Nothing else was talked of. At length, Lacy got frightened at what he had done, and, suspecting that some of them might revenge themselves upon him, he sold many of them to the Far South. But this only increased the anger and agitation among the slaves, and some of the slaveholders in that neighborhood bitterly accused Lacy of having injured the entire slave population of that region.

In the last few months their complaint has been justified. The negroes have to be most carefully watched. The screw was given one turn too much; and now a general feeling of distrust prevails in that region of country. I have not been able to obtain the history of the last few weeks from this vicinity, but have reason to suspect that a plan of insurrection was discovered there early in July, originating among some of the negroes not far from the Chatham estate.

I have always been convinced that these insurrections throughout the South would prevail just in the proportion that its local patrols must become decimated by the war, and look to a period when our Government shall have to inaugurate *some system of emancipation as an act of mercy to the whites of the South, and for the purpose of controlling elements otherwise uncontrollable and destructive.*

ARGUS.

FROM KENTUCKY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, August 14, 1861.

The band of usurping tyranny in Tennessee grows intolerably heavy—so much so, that the better classes, whose want of stamina has made them quasi Disunionists, are sickened and appalled. Proscriptive fury is unbounded in its thirst for victims. You have heard that Judge Catron was expatriated from the land of Old Hickory, who appointed him to the Supreme Bench. He has taken refuge in Louisville, which is a Zoar of refuge for many who flee out of Sodom. I learn from highly credible sources, that half-a-dozen or so of orders for arrests have reached Nashville, and that one of them is for the venerable Judge. It came too late. Union men who leave Nashville on business for this place, are regarded with suspicion, and their friends tremble for them lest they should be arrested on their return. If anything is learned at Washington of the movements contemplated or made by the Richmond pirates, or by those under Pillow in West Tennessee, and Zollicoffer in East Tennessee, the home pimps of the Rebels at Nashville suspect their loyal fellow-citizens. Beside being constantly harrassed by danger from these suspicions, and the meddlings of the carpet banditti styled "Committee of Public Safety," Union men are marked for proscription in the avocations and traffic of life. They are "spotted," to use the slang of pirate parlance.

To-day, the Revenue Collector of Davidson County passed through this city on his way North. He is a young gentleman, born and bred in Nashville, and was elected to the office at the last County election over several competitors, simply through personal popularity. Being strictly a business man, he has not had much to say of political matters. But that little has ever been loyal to the Constitution he took an oath to support. He would not belch out treason at the street-corners, as other officers do who swore to support the same sacred instrument. This was excuse enough for some to seek his office, as David sought Uriah's wife, and persecution was commenced. After various siftings, the "Committee of Safety" issued a fiat for his banishment; but the Secretary of that institution, who was once a well-behaved gentleman, and cannot forget his instincts, refused to serve the paper. But the Union Collector, weary of an existence at the mercy of outlaws, arranged his business, gathered together his interesting family of three tender little girls, and taking his wife upon his arm—who was also born and reared in Nashville—shook off the dust of his feet against the oppressors, and left.

While sitting at dinner in one of the Louisville hotels to-day, a beautiful young lady was pointed out to me as another victim of Rebel intolerance. On inquiry, I learned that she was not ordered by a Committee to leave the State, but was so annoyed by that private proscription which is used in all the ramifications of society by Secessionists, that she was compelled to abandon a good school which she taught in a village near Nashville. Something has been going the rounds of the papers about a Union flag kept up in Nashville by Mrs. Robert H. McEwen, a noble old lady, whose deeds of philanthropy are a crown of honor to the city in which she lives. The Stripes and Stars floated over her residence, and were kissed by the loyal breezes which tyranny could not bind, long after the reign of anarchy and falsehood was established, and it was thought that even fiends incarnate would not molest *that* flag. But not long since an encampment of soldiers were so located that in passing to camp from the city they went regularly by the house of Mrs. McEwen. They could not curb the beastly impulses of Secession within them, even to oblige her who has for so many years been the nursing mother of forlorn orphanage, but reviled and sneered, wagging their heads, as the dirty rabble did around the Saviour's cross on Calvary. Fearing the brutes might mob her, the good old lady was compelled at length to yield and take down the last banner of liberty in the once proud, loyal City of Rocks. As another mark of Secession gallantry, I learn that a man of Tennessee, who is now in the Virginia Rebel army as a commissioned officer, refused to pay the tuition of his children when the bill was presented, because the lady teacher was a Unionist.

Despite the close watch kept over the Southern press by such despots as Zollicoffer, who suppressed Brownlow's *Whig*, a little truth will leak out through the crevices of thick falsehood. By means of leakage, I discover that even the hireling press which conforms to Secession is not satisfied with the tomfool Cotton Loan scheme. At such as have indiscreetly murmured the faithful *Avalanche* of Memphis, in its issue of the 13th, thus snarls:

"We are sorry to see that a few isolated individuals among the Southern press manifest a disposition to cavil at the financial measures which the Confederate Government is adopting, to supply itself with means for the prosecution of the war which the South is now waging in defense of her very existence. These newspapers seem to look at these financial questions with the eye of a Shylock, minutely calculating the probabilities of profit and loss.

"They are afraid that the calculations of the Government, in reference to the sale of the cotton which our patriotic planters are now loaning, may not be fully realized, and that in some contingency loss may be sustained. The almighty dollar seems to be the only object which their optics are able to see in the great question of sustaining a war for liberty, for independence, for the very existence of the Southern people. They are terribly concerned lest financiers should be subjected to some loss in their operations in Government securities, and rather than so dire a calamity should happen, they labor with pious zeal to thwart the efforts of our Government to sustain itself in this tremendous emergency, by casting doubts upon the feasibility of the only financial scheme which is available—that of a credit based upon the cotton, loaned to the Government by the whole-souled, uncalculating, noble, and patriotic body of Southern planters."

It declares it "will not stop to argue with these pragmatical and suspicious financiers;" and yet it stops long enough to put in this transparent nonsense as argument:

"Our cotton factors, on the credit of the anticipated crop of cotton, have been in the habit of supplying our planters with whatever they needed, and have not, in a general way, found it either a hazardous or unprofitable operation. In our simplicity, we have thought that the Southern people might, without much danger of pecuniary loss, credit their Government on a similar basis."

"Our cotton factors," with the civilized world to buy cotton, might well afford to supply the planters, living under the benign laws of the United States, with whatever they needed; but it is most stupendous simplicity to think that the people will trust a government of pirates, because they have solicited a portion of the planters' cotton, by sending a messenger around to say to them, "Stand and deliver," "I prefer your putting down, first, your name; second, the number of bales; and, I prefer your putting down the proportion of your crop," and then to put a pistol in their faces, thus: "Do not suppose the Government will not tax you if necessary; for I tell you the Government does not intend to be subjugated, if we do not raise the money by loans, if the people do

not contribute, I tell you we inte[illegible] [illegible]nd to have the money." No one acquainted wi[illegible] [illegible] the morals of Jack Sheppard and the rhetori[illegible] [illegible] of Alexander Stephens, need be told from w[illegible] [illegible] speech the quotations are made. The fol[illegible] [illegible]y of trying to build up a system of credit [illegible] stolen [illegible]goods which cannot be sold is so apparent that eve[illegible] Secession papers can't blink it. While *The Avalan[che]* assures them it is a movement "with which the bulls and the bears have nothing to do," they ca[nnot] refrain from seeing that it is one in which the wolves and the jackasses have had a great deal to do.

I suppose the Memphisians are hard up for money to carry on their City Government, as the Board of Mayor and Aldermen passed an ordinance at one of their recent meetings to compel the proprietress of each disreputable house in the city to pay a policeman $55 per month to guard her premises. While guarding these, they would have little trouble in preserving order in the respectable portions of the town; so that, had the nymphs complied with the ordinance, it would have been quite a cotton-loan operation; but they wouldn't "cotton"—absolutely nullified; and *The Avalanche* threatens them with suppression. There may grow an insurrection from this, which will recall Gen. Pillow from his invasion of Missouri. These anti-coercionists have a tough time of it to gain "the consent of the governed" in everything.

Our oft-whipped Kentucky Secessionists are swelling themselves like the frog which aspired to the bulk of an ox, to create an impression abroad that there is a "reaction" since the election. They get little squads of Rebels together, and even squeeze exaggerated notices of them into Union papers, by paying for them, or offering to do so. To-day, they got up the grandest parade they could of State Guard, and at night hold a jollification meeting, and I have no doubt it will be telegraphed South as "an immense outpouring" of citizens.

It is stated by passengers who came up from Nashville by to-day's train, that persons leaving that place are searched at the depot for letters, and that martial law will be proclaimed there within a week. A communication in to-day's *Union and American* recommends the breaking up of all trade with Louisville, on the ground that what goods get through are allowed to Union men in preference over Secessionists. It says the embargo was suggested and invited by "the merchants and other Abolitionists of Louisville."

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

From The Nashville Union and American, Aug. 13.

Below we present the result of the election in the various Congressional Districts, except the IId, the returns from which are very incomplete, and the Vth and VIIth, in which there was no contest, Judge Caruthers having been elected in the former and Col. Thomas M. Jones in the latter without opposition. The figures are copied from the returns of the Sheriffs to the Secretary of State, except McMinn in the IIId, Henderson in the IXth, and Shelby in the Xth, which are reported. In the Ist and IIId Districts some of the Sheriffs made separate returns of the votes cast for Representatives to the United States Congress, and these are so designated in our table:

District I.	Conf. States Congress. Heiskell.	Nelson.	U. S. Congress. Heiskell.	Nelson.
Johnson	109	1,129	....	1,229
Carter	81	....	....	369
Sullivan	1,414	....	....	88
Washington	1,061	979	....	....
Greene	831	2,352	....	....
Cocke	424	1,037	....	....
Jefferson	649	961	78	553
Hancock	376	250	....	....
Sevier	40	....	....	1,205
Total	4,985	6,708	78	3,449
Nelson's maj	1,723			

III.	Welcker.	Bridges.	Bridges.
Blount	433	....	1,379
Monroe	1,120	507	....
Polk	658	264	....
McMinn	1,045	927	....
Meigs	471	....	196
Rhea	491	146	....
Bledsoe	249	511	....
Bradley	539	1,161	....
Hamilton	884	1,087	....
Sequatchie	225	69	....
Marion	484	....	470
Roane	458	1,298	....
Total	7,062	5,970	2,045
Welcker's maj	1,092		

IV.	De Witt.	Sheid.	Colms.
Jackson	1,017	77	196
Macon	178	2	186
Smith	879	109	63
De Kalb	395	90	561
White	308	29	874
Warren	667	472	285
Coffee	744	336	31
Grundy	236	148	16
Van Buren	88	14	190
Total	4,512	1,277	2,402
De Witt over Colms	2,110		

VI.	Estill.	Thomas.	Fleming.
Franklin	708	570	95
Bedford	92	1,067	710
Marshall	1	1,182	206
Lincoln	115	1,894	305
Maury	11	999	1,589
Total	927	5,712	2,905
Thomas over Fleming		2,807	

VIII.	House.	Quarles.
Davidson	2,569	1,477
Robertson	876	724
Montgomery	849	677
Stewart	236	697
Dickson	375	639
Total	4,905	4,216
House's majority	689	

In Macon County 433 votes were cast for a man by the name of Clemons, who is said to be a Rebellionist.

IX.	Atkins.	Hill.
Henry	1,714	499
Weakly	1,163	376
Dyer	365	536
Obion	1,004	313
Lauderdale	..	..
Tipton	834	1,343
Gibson	974	632
Carroll	730	283
Henderson		
Total	6,784	3,982

In Henderson County 292 votes were cast for Etheridge for the United States Congress.

X.	Mosby.	Currin.	Bond.	Avery.	Farring'n.	Payne.
Madison	808	419	70	134	41	133
Haywood	288	61	378	191	282	76
Hardeman	115	317	489	327	90	35
Fayette	482	213	94	162	82	56
Shelby	487	1,552	386	776	674	506
Total	2,180	2,562	1,417	1,590	1,169	806

Currin's plurality, 382.

THE BLOCKADE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

U. S. STEAMER MONTGOMERY,
OFF APPALACHICOLA, July 27, 1861.

After discharging the stores brought by us to Key West for the use of the Gulf Squadron, and replenishing our stock of coal for a long cruise, the Commodore ordered our Captain to get up steam and make all due speed for the Bay of Appalachicola our future station. On the morning of the 12th June we found Dog-Island Lighthouse, bearing N. N. E., distant about fifteen miles. Steering for the South-west Pass we made an effort to run the vessel in so as to gain complete command of the town, for, by reference to the chart you will see that the Appalachee River, which follows the coast about 35 miles, connecting with the gulf by three passes at different periods of its course, renders the port a difficult one to blockade with one vessel.

Approaching to within three miles of the Light-House the water shoaled so suddenly as warned the master of the ship that it would be wiser to stick to "a half-less five" than run the risk of getting aground at low tide, and subject ourselves to the chance of being captured by two or three hundred Secessionists who might learn our predicament and take advantage of it. However, we were in far enough to discover at one of the lower passes, what appeared to be a full rigged ship, but unfortunately, as we at the time thought, it was no time to pursue her, as we were first required to notify the authorities of Appalachicola, of the actual existence of the blockade. Having secured a safe anchorage about five miles to the southward, of the Light-House, we awaited an opportunity to get the Commodore's proclamation to town, and on the following day a pilot-boat with a white flag at her fore, bearing down to us, three gentlemen came aboard and were closeted with the Captain. I learned from one of our men who had previously been on the coast survey here, in the Vixen, that one was the late U. S. Marshal for this district.

After the expiration of the ten days' notice, the Captain ordered the anchor hoisted, and we steamed for the East Pass, where we found the ship, of which we had caught a glimpse on our arrival above, lying snugly at anchor between Dog Island and the mainland. As she could not get away, and Capt. Shaw being curious to know who and what she was before taking any active measures with regard to her, it was determined to make a visit to Dog Island, to acquire, if possible, the necessary information. We found but one man in possession there, and he terribly apprehensive as to our intentions regarding himself. From him we learned that the vessel at anchor was the American ship Finland, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, which had been discharged, as was apparent from her light draft. He stated that the vessel had been seized by the authorities, and the crew, numbering sixteen free blacks, sent to Tallahassee. The ship had had her sails unbent and was evidently in ordinary, awaiting the incoming cotton crop. We are watching her. The British sloop-of-war Jason called on us a couple of weeks ago. We were notified by her that several British vessels equally as formidable as herself, with a number of gunboats, were on their way to the Gulf to see that the blockade was properly maintained. Government has no time to lose in building up an efficient Navy. We are learning a lesson that will prove of service to us. Our Army in time of war may safely be made up of volunteers. Naval steamers cannot be constructed in a day, nor volunteers converted into seamen. The Water Witch dropped in here on her way from Pensacola to Key West. She announced the arrival at Fort Pickens of Wilson's Zouaves. Gen. Bragg is going to take the Fort as soon as he can. Our advices from New-York are to July 1, per brig Elizabeth Watts, via Pensacola. Can't you forward us THE TRIBUNE, and thereby do the country a service? M.

MEETING OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION (BELL-EVERETT) PARTY.

The State Executive Committee of the National Union Constitutional (Bell-Everett) party held a meeting in this city on Saturday, pursuant to a notice not very generally circulated among the public. The Committee organized by Mr. Fred. A. Tallmadge taking the chair, and Mr. Geo. A. Halsey assuming the responsible position of Secretary. The principal business transacted by the Committee will be found in the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, After the labor of a few months, since the last meeting of the Union Committee of the State of New-York, our most fearful anticipations in regard to the then future destiny of our country have been fully realized.

Resolved, When we deprecated the consequences that would necessarily flow from the indulgence of party strife and sustained rancor; when we urged the adoption of measures of conciliation and fraternal feeling, and expressed the hope that mutual forbearance and a loyal devotion to our common country should not only guide and control the people, but characterize the councils of the National and State Governments, we were stigmatized as "Union Savers." Our gloomy forebodings were ridiculed, and the painful predictions of a dissolved Union, and of a country distracted by civil war, were regarded by partisan leaders as but the emanations of irresolution and timidity. Our worst apprehensions are being realized, and those peaceful fields that were then teeming with the bounties of Providence are now drenched by the blood of Americans slain by fraternal hands; our once glorious Union severed in twain, and over a large portion of our land a Confederate flag is substituted for our proud national banner. As Americans, we deprecate it; as citizens, who openly and boldly avowed their devotion to "the enforcement of the laws," we still proclaim our adherence to those principles, and our unyielding determination to sustain them. In the midst of national perils it is no time to falter, but true patriotism should arouse an elasticity of purpose commensurate with the extent of our national calamity. If partisan strife and political warfare are still to engross the public mind, and the great and fundamental interests of our common country are to be forgotten or merged in the contests for political ascendency, there is but little hope for the permanency of this Confederacy. May we not, then, hope that party or political distinctions may be obliterated in this State, and that we may all unite in one common determination to sustain and perpetuate "our Union and our Constitution?" And we hail with joy the recent triumph of our Union friends in Kentucky, and trust that every true patriot of the North will sympathize with and sustain the principles of that noble band, and show them and the world that there is no necessity of any irrepressible conflict between the people of the two sections of the country, and that we believe the Union can be restored upon the great landmarks laid down by our fathers in the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Committee adjourn to meet at Syracuse on the 4th of September next at 12 m.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Chairman.

GEORGE A. HALSEY, Secretary.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES IN RICHMOND.

LETTER FROM A. O. ALCOCK.

From The Sunday Atlas.

The statement made by us last week, that Capt. John Downey and our Fire Editor were well and prisoners at Richmond, was corroborated two days later by the receipt of a brief note from "A. O. A." himself, the first pencil-scratch from him since the week before the battle of Bull Run. This was followed, on Thursday, by the receipt of the following letter from him to one of the editors of *The Atlas*, not all of it intended for publication, but of interest enough to warrant the use we make of it. He appends, as will be seen, a full and correct list of the Zouaves now in confinement there, and of their sanitary condition. The letter was brought on, with others, by Dr. Norval, of the 79th, who was one of the surgeons released on parole. It will be seen that a question is asked in the letter, of Capt. Ed. Byrnes, of Company B, which that officer, now in this city, will no doubt answer on receiving this notice. We may say, in this connection, and in reference to the invitation to write, which "A. O. A." conveys to his friends, that only such letters should be written to any of the prisoners as are necessary for information and friendly feeling, and they should not, under any circumstances, contain a word that can be turned into information by the Confederate forces, or one that can constitute an offense to them, and therefore an injury to the prisoners. Adams Express Compampany will no doubt use every exertion to get the letters duly forwarded, though the arrangement is probably not an easy one. We would suggest at the same time, that the firemen take some measures to raise a small amount of funds, to be put into the hands of some member of the department in whom they have confidence (Mr. John S. Giles, for instance), and forwarded to the imprisoned Zouaves in whatever way Mr. John Hoey, the obliging Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, thinks safe for its transmission. Following is the letter of our correspondent, with the list appended:

FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. FIRE ZOUAVES,
IN PRISON AT RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 11, 1861.

MY DEAR M.: If letters which I have already written have reached you, I need not repeat what I have said in them relative to our capture by the Confederate troops after the battle of Stone Bridge, and our detention here as prisoners of war. One of those letters was addressed to you, one to my wife, one to Capt. Jack Leverich, and one to Capt. John Coyle, of my own company. In regard to my own capture, I may say that having been on the field from an early hour in the morning until about half past four in the afternoon, I was sent for by our Surgeon, who had his hands full. Arrived at Sudley Church, some two miles distant, I found it turned into a field hospital, and was soon busily engaged assisting Dr. Gray in every species of operation. We worked very hard until nearly sundown, when I missed the Doctor, who it now appears, made his escape without saying one word about it to the subscriber. This made but little difference to me, however, as I could not leave our men, who, knowing me so well, kept up a continued call to me for assistance. My heart bled for the poor fellows. They literally strewed the ground, and though I had plenty of time to escape had I been so disposed, I could not bear to leave them to their fate without making some effort to relieve them. In most cases I was successful, at least in stopping the flow of blood, until the hard pressed surgeons could leave one to operate on another; but poor Dan Diver, Lieutenant of Company G, —after I had conveyed him on a litter from the field, and had applied a tourniquet to his wounded arm—died miserably near the hospital, after I had been taken prisoner.

I might relate to you many hair-breadth escapes we had on that day, while conveying the wounded to the rear, and attending to their wants on the spot; but the object of the present letter is to convey to you a list of those who are here, with a view of relieving the natural anxiety of friends at home, who must at the present time be wholly in the dark relative to our fate, unless you have received my former letters, and even then the list was not complete. Now I am enabled to give a full and accurate one. * * * I am told by the commanding officer here that letters may be returned through Adams's Express Company, sealed —they will be opened here previous to delivery to us. It will be needless for me to say that I know of nothing that would be more cheering to us in our captivity than letters from home. Therefore write, and often.

As to the duration of our term of imprisonment, we of course have no means of judging. It may or may not be the policy of our Government to effect our release by exchange; but this I believe, that nine-tenths of the 1,000 men here would solicit their friends in New-York to use their influence to the end that we may be recognized as prisoners of war, and exchanged as such. And it is also my belief that not one of those here would have volunteered, had he supposed that when, by the fortune of war, we became prisoners, we would be left to our fate and no exchange recognized.

Of the whereabouts of our regiment I am entirely ignorant. Of course you know in New-York, and I would request you to write to Capt. Ed. Byrnes, Co. B, inquiring what became of my portmanteau. It was in the regimental baggage-wagon, with the doctor's and others. It would be a great comfort to me here, as I was taken in my shirt sleeves, and have so remained ever since. You may imagine how pleasant it is to borrow a shirt to wear while you wash the only one you possess, the friend you borrow from covering himself with a blanket. Many of these little scenes, though sufficiently uncomfortable, excite a degree of merriment hardly to be expected under such circumstances. To make the matter worse, we are entirely without money, so that the permission granted us to go out occasionally, under escort, to make purchases, is almost a dead letter. * * * Should you find that Byrnes has my portmanteau, request him to send it to my wife. I must now close, as the surgeon who takes these letters—they leave on parole—are about leaving. With kind regards to all, and in hopes of seeing all soon, I remain,

Faithfully yours, A. O. ALCOCK.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

Capt. John Downey, Company D.
Lieut. Underhill, Company G.
Rev. G. W. Dodge, Chaplain.
Harry L. Perrin, Company A.
A. O. Olcock, Company A.
David Small, Company I.
Wm. K. Logan, Company K.
Charles A. McManus, Company E.
F. M. Wilkins, Company E.
Thomas O'Brien, Company G.
John Ferguson, Company I.
Arthur F. Carmody, Company B.
James P. Roders, Company F.
Alex. McArthur, Company I.
A. J. Lennon, Company C.
L. F. Van Buren, Company B.
James T. Taylor, Company D.
Thomas McGahan, Company D.
E. E. Reed, Company E.
Alfred Flostroy, Company F.
Calvin Gerard, Company I.
Thomas Barry, Company I.
James J. Weir, Company F.
Wm. M. Stevenson, Company D.
J. T. Butler, Company E.
James H. Taylor, Company C.
Abram Terwilliger, Company C.
Patrick Conley, Company H.
Edward Sandells, Company C.
Edward Van Ness, Company H.

All of the above are well.

IN HOSPITAL, WOUNDED.

John Morgan, Company K.
Gilbert H. Brown, Company E.
William Girvin, Company F.
——— McGlynn, Company H.
John Campbell, Company F.
William W. Brogdon, Company H.
William F. Wilson, Company F.
James Leary, Company E.
William Innis, Company E.
——— Finn (45 Engine), Company C.
Ira Wilson, Company C.
Edward Lyons, Company H.
——— Smith (died), Company A.
William Heath, Company H.
Thomas Carroll, Company K.
John P. Hale (died), Company G.

Note—Patrick McCaffrey of 10 Engine was, I believe, slightly wounded, but is now safe and well.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

As good a regiment as has yet left Massachusetts for the war passed through here yesterday at noon, under Col. Powell T. Wyman, who is a graduate of West [Point]. [illegible] in the camp at East Cambridge, and have been designated the 16th Regiment, numbering 1,015 men. They take with them a band of music, 125 horses, 25 wagons, 7 ambulances, and all other necessary equipments. Mr. A. Coffin, the Massachusetts State Agent's deputy, went to Boston on Thursday, and attended the regiment yesterday, making the necessary arrangements. The Empire State on Saturday connected with the 3 p. m. special train from Boston, and brought the regiment to Jersey City at 11 a. m. yesterday, whence they departed, after taking a lunch, at 3 p. m. One half of the officers are said to be West Pointers. Capt. Banks is a brother of Gen. N. P. Banks, and Capt. Livermore is intimately related to the Hon. Anson Burlingame. The regiment carries 60,000 cartridges, rations for seven days, and has under guard six prisoners, one a deserter from another regiment. The following is the roster of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel Powell T. Wyman, Boston; Lieut. Colonel George A. Meacham, Cambridge; Major Daniel S. Lamson, Boston; Adjutant Waldo Merriam, Boston; Quartermaster Edward M. Livermore, Cambridge; Surgeon C. C. Jewett; Assistant Surgeon, Edward A. Whiston, Framingham; Chaplain, A. B. Fuller, Watertown.

Company A, Cambridge—Capt. Samuel W. Richardson; 1st Lieut. Samuel McKeever; 2d Lieut. George H. Howard.

Company B, Holliston—Capt. James M. Mason; 1st Lieut. W. A. Amory, Brookline; 2d Lieut. Lysander Flagg.

Company C, Groton—Capt. Leander G. King; 1st Lieut. W. H. Hinds; 2d Lieut. Wm. Metcalf.

Company D—Capt. Patrick S. Proctor; 1st Lieut. David Roach, Lowell; 2d Lieut. James D. Wyman.

Company E—Capt. John Wiley, South Reading; 1st Lieut. James R. Darracott, Boston.

Company F—Capt. Charles R. Johnson, Lexington; 1st Lieut. Charles Mayo, Roxbury; 2d Lieut. Payson E. Tucker, Cambridge; Orderly Sergeant, Joseph S. Hills.

Company G—Captain Thomas O'Hara; 1st Lieut. — Dallas; 2d Lieut. J. B. Thompson.

Company H, Waltham—Capt. Gardner Banks; 1st Lieut. W. A. Smith; 2d Lieut. E. P. H. Rogers.

Company I—Capt. Henry T. Lawson, Newton; 1st Lieut. John B. Brown, Ipswich; 2d Lieut. Lothrop Wright.

Company K, Watertown—Capt. Henry C. Lindley; 1st Lieut. Stephen E. Meserve; 2d Lieut. Francis W. Hilton.

The men are principally from Middlesex County.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

This regiment has been ordered to hold itself in immediate readiness to go to Washington. They only wait for their uniforms.

The camp at Scarsdale was yesterday visited by a large concourse of people, who admired the soldierly appearance of the men and the police of the camp. Every tent was in perfect order, blankets and clothes neatly folded, each tent surrounded by a small ditch, and the streets as clean as a flower-garden. Nothing promotes the health of troops more than this neatness, and nothing is more neglected than this. The advantages of experienced officers are here shown.

YATES RIFLES.

This regiment is daily increasing in numbers, and bids fair to be one of the earliest in the field under the last call of the President. A graduate of West Point is engaged instructing the officers, while subordinates are daily drilling the men.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

A meeting of the friends of this regiment is to be held at 596 Broadway to-night, when Col. Goodwin proposes "to give the reason why the regiment with 1,200 men is not in the field yet."

SOLDIERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR GUNS.

Every soldier having his gun, whether by cowardly throwing it away on the battle field, or through neglect, shall have the price thereof, $12, deducted from his pay. Men will understand that muskets are not toys, and are not to be thrown away when inconvenient to carry.

DESERTERS FROM THE 79TH REGIMENT.

On Friday night last the captain of the steamer Boston of the Philadelphia and New-York line (outside route) was surprised by an unusual accession of passengers, many of whom were without money. For the most part they were dressed in citizens clothes, while several wore parts of uniforms, but not enough to identify them with any regiment. The men represented that they belonged to three months' regiments, whose term of service had expired. They numbered about 200, and reached here Saturday morning. It now appears that these were nearly all deserters from the 79th Regiment, concerning which the Government have recently had some difficulty in Washington, and 37 of whose number are under arrest for mutiny. They contrived to escape from the lines under cover of night, and taking the cars for Baltimore at a way station, came to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer to New-York. These persons are all liable to arrest and punishment as deserters, having been sworn in for the war. Squads of regulars, with United States officers, were in sharp pursuit of them on Saturday and yesterday, and it is said that several were arrested and conveyed to Governor's Island. They were followed to Staten Island, Hoboken, and other places, where they took to the woods to elude pursuit. Others were supposed to be concealed by their friends in the city. The authorities express the intention to arrest every one of them as fast as they can be found.

MILITARY FUNERAL.

The last tribute of respect was yesterday paid to the remains of Manuel Silva of the 2d Regiment Fire Zouaves, and until recently a member of the New-York Fire Department. The funeral took place from the late residence of the deceased, No. 166 New Canal street. The 2d Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves acted as an escort, and the remains were followed by the members of Worth Lodge, No. 210, F. and A. M.; the members of Peterson Engine Co. No. 31, and the Fire Department generally. The melancholy cortege passed down Broadway to the South Ferry, and thence to Greenwood, where the body was interred with military honors. The deceased was commandant of Company F, Fire Zouaves. He died suddenly in camp of brain fever.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Religious services were held yesterday at the various camps in and about the city, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The meetings were well attended, and the men united with fervency in the exercises.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 Third avenue, Cooper Union, acknowledge the receipt of the following gifts for the use of the army from the 1st to the 15th August inclusive. Fort Washington Hights Army Relief—161 shirts, drawers, &c., 163 bedding and towels, 131 havelocks, 72 palm fans, 201 miscellaneous, 59 pounds currant jelly. Poughkeepsie—93 shirts, 9 drawers, 58 pillow-cases and shirts, 12 socks, 60 jars jelly, 34 packages farina, arrowroot, &c. Mrs. Elizabeth Cavanagh, N. J.—12 jars black currants, jam, &c. 10 bottles currant syrup, 3 bottles wine, 37 pounds corn starch, farina, &c., 9 pounds tea sugar, 24 towels. Sag Harbor—63 shirts and drawers, 6 sheets, 12 towels, 20 handkerchiefs, 24 havelocks, 9 flannel bandages. Mrs. P. A. S.—12 bottles lemon syrup, 26 pounds corn starch, &c. Mrs. H. R. Angus—34 hospital shirts, bandages. Rome, Oneida County—107 shirts and drawers, 72 pair socks, 93 towels, 31 handkerchiefs, &c. Ladies' Relief Association, Orange, N. J.—53 shirts and drawers, 10 pair white pants, 39 sheets and pillow-cases, 78 towels, 5 handkerchiefs, &c., 17 jellies and marmalade, 1 jar pickles. Spencertown, Columbia Co., N. Y.—26 shirts and drawers, 8 sheets and pillow-cases, 8 towels, farina, &c. Mrs. C. H. Huntington—1 box jellies. A Friend—1 pair drawers, 1 wrapper. Miss Margaret Sutherland, Olmsted—10 drawers and shirts, 12 handkerchiefs, 6 flannel bandages. Ladies' Army Relief Society, Oxford—18 shirts, 120 sheets and pillow-cases, 228 towels. Dobbs Ferry—5 quarts currant jelly, mosquito netting. Hempstead, L. I.—33 shirts, 25 pillow-cases, &c. Thirtieth street Relief Society—19 shirts, 8 wrappers, 9 pillow-ticks, 12 napkins. Hastings on Hudson—10 pair soft shoes, two mosquito nets, 6 bottles wine. A Friend—3 sheets, two socks, two handkerchiefs. Ladies' Association, Binghamton, 79 shirts and drawers, 14 wrappers, 86 sheets and pillow-cases, 81 towels, 22 eye-shades, 3 pairs woolen socks, 1 box cotton socks, 3 boxes dried plums, 1 dark currant wine, currant jelly, &c. John Elsworth, 1 box preserves, wine. M. M. B., 2 dozen linen towels. Mrs. P. A. B. 1 box tea, cazenovia currant wine, currant jelly, raspberry jam, dried fruit, lint, bandages, 40 shirts, 2 drawers, 13 wrappers, 77 towels, 14 handkerchiefs, 41 pillow-cases and sheets, 10 socks, black tea, &c. Mr. McClure, 2 jugs currant wine. Granville, Washington County, 94 shirts and drawers, 8 wrappers, 63 sheets and pillow-cases, 14lbs. dried currants, 18lbs. farina corn starch. Union Defense Committee, through Ladies No. 1 Bond street, 500 flannel shirts. Mrs. Luquer, 1 box jellies. Aurora, 50 hos. shirts. Delhi, Delaware County, 70 shirts and drawers, 9 wrappers, 34 sheets and pillow-cases, 6 towels, &c. Ladies of Michigan, 211 hospital shirts, 100 havelocks. Two friends, lint and pin-cushions. Whitestown and Marcy, 103 sheets and pillow-cases, 71 shirts and drawers, 45 towels, 23 socks, 19 handkerchiefs, 6 wrappers, 10 bottles currant wine, 9 jars jellies, &c. Groton, 65 packages fine groceries and preserves, 10 shirts, 52 sheets, 40 pillow-cases, 25 towels, &c. Hopewell Relief Society, 12 flannel drawers, 59 havelocks, 19 handkerchiefs. Mrs. Bigelow, 6 handkerchiefs. Deposit, Delaware County, 82 shirts and drawers, 9 wrappers, 14 socks, 77 sheets and pillow-cases, 60 packages corn starch, 1 dozen soap, 16 quarts dried fruits, 4 quarts preserves, &c. Ladies Union, Springfield, Otsego County, 19 flannel shirts, 74 havelocks, 14 wrappers, old linen and bandages. Mr. Shutes, 11 cans condensed milk. Catskill Soldiers' Aid Society, 12 havelocks, 113 sheets and pillow-cases, 27 pillow-ticks, 68 towels, 110 shirts and drawers, 15 wrappers, 40 currant jelly. Mrs. Martin, 9 shirts. Mrs. Turnbull, 12 shirts. Oxford Army Relief Society—104 sheets and pillow-cases, 72 shirts, 6 wrappers, 51 towels, handkerchiefs, currant wine, &c. Guilford N. Y.—80 sheets and pillow-cases, 73 shirts, 37 towels, 36 socks, &c. Ithaca—50 hospital shirts, 19 sheets and pillow-cases, 5 socks, 21 dried fruit, &c. Danbury, Conn.—20 hospital shirts, 68 sheets and pillow-cases, 72 towels, 30 lbs. corn starch, &c., 4 dried fruit. Mansion House, White Lake—19 shirts, 32 hospital shirts, &c. Irvington—27 shirts and drawers, 31 handkerchiefs, 41 towels. Mrs. J. W. Scott—16 jars jelly. Herkimer—69 shirts and drawers, 73 towels, 67 sheets and pillow-cases, 29 socks, 6 wrappers, 9 handkerchiefs, 13 fans, &c. Lewiston, Niagara Co.—11 boxes jellies and preserved fruits. Ladies St. James's Church, Hyde Park, through the Rector, the Rev. J. S. Purdy—110 shirts and drawers, 95 sheets and pillow-cases, 73 handkerchiefs, 28 havelocks, 12 wrappers, 71 towels, &c. Sag Harbor—36 shirts and drawers, 39 sheets, 24 handkerchiefs. First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo—310 shirts and drawers, 162 handkerchiefs, 120 socks, 32 pairs slippers, 69 towels, 13 sheets and pillow-cases, farina, &c. Carbondale, Penn.—137 shirts and drawers, 124 sheets and pillow-cases, 7 wrappers. Ladies of New-Haven, Conn.—45 shirts and drawers, 5 wrappers, 36 sheets and pillow-cases, 42 flannel bandages, 14 handkerchiefs, 190 havelocks, &c. Nineteenth Street Synagogue—47 shirts and drawers, 12 handkerchiefs, 30 flannel bandages, 48 towels, 62 sheets and pillow-cases, 16 pairs slippers, 72 socks, mosquito netting, &c. A Young Lady—1 hospital shirt. Relief Society, Passaic N. J.—11 sheets, 1 wrapper, shirt and bandages. Ladies of Armenia—56 shirts and drawers, 32 sheets and pillow-cases, 59 towels, 11 flannel bandages, 90 Havelocks. Geneva—110 Havelocks. Ladies' Relief Association, Havana, N. Y.—1 box hospital clothing; Miss A. N. Mason, 8 Havelocks, 7 hospital shirts; Mrs. J. Forsythe and Miss R. McMechin, 9 jars jelly; Mrs. Seward, 4 hospital shirts, 18 sheets and pillow-cases, 25 towels. Hudson, New-York—54 sheets and pillow-cases, 13 wrappers, 42 shirts and drawers, 7 bed-ticks, several garters and 2 boxes jellies and preserves. Willsborough, Essex County—147 sheets and pillow-cases, 132 towels, 10 shirts, 9 wrappers, 19 pairs socks, 30 Havelocks, 7 bottles wine, 22 cans jelly, fruit, etc. Dobbs' Ferry—7 pairs hospital drawers; Miss M. W. Bruce, 6 shirts, 12 towels. Jamaica, Long Island—1 box lint and bandages. Patriotic Association, Eighth Ward, Brooklyn—27 shirts and drawers. A Friend, 23 Havelocks. Hackensack, New-Jersey—110 shirts and drawers, 97 towels, 103 Havelocks, 12 pairs slippers, etc. Aid Society of Greene County—1 box jelly and preserve. Cortland Village—423 shirts and drawers, 462 shirts and pillow-cases, 48 towels, 44 handkerchiefs, 73 pairs socks, 1 box lint and bandages, 1 box jellies and wine, etc. Hastings on Hudson—1 box raspberry vinegar, 23 shirts and drawers, 5 towels. Shelter Island—15 shirts and drawers, 62 sheets and pillow-cases, 12 hospital bandages, 6 pairs socks, 11 towels, etc. Middletown—118 sheets and pillow-cases, 52 shirts and drawers, 12 wrappers, 50 towels. Army Aid Association, Newburgh—65 sheets and pillow-cases, 6 handkerchiefs, 34 pillow-ticks, 45 bed-ticks, 132 shirts and drawers, 9 wrappers, etc. Unknown—29 shirts and drawers, 5 sheets and pillow-cases, 13 handkerchiefs. Stilesville and Hambletville and vicinity—1 box hosp. goods. Holland Patent Association—50 lbs. jelly, 20 shirts, 9 sheets, books, etc. Marshall, Oneida Co.—71 towels, 16 shirts and drawers, 5 wrappers. Smithfield, Dutchess Co.—90 Havelocks. L. O. Benedict, Greenwich—1 box currant jelly. A Friend—65 havelocks. Ladies' Relief Society, New-Bedford, Mass.—3 boxes hospital delicacies. Goshen—120 hat-bands, 233 handkerchiefs, 12 havelocks, 15 towels, 51 shirts and drawers, etc. Churchtown, Columbia Co.—19 shirts and drawers, 33 bedding, etc.—St. Ann's Relief Association—25 shirts, 19 eye-shades, etc. Miss Julia K. Fish—12 shirts, 12 pillow-cases, 4 wrappers, etc. Mrs. Onderdonk—20 havelocks. Orders from New-York House of Industry, by James Lenox, esq.—100 shirts, 63 flannel do., 50 pairs drawers. Miss Higgins—5 shirts, 4 drawers, 1 pillow-case. Mrs. M. A. Waring—12 shirts. Female Benevolent Society, Troy, N. Y.—64 shirts, 2 drawers, 94 sheets, 2 pillow-cases, 60 hospital bandages, 49 towels, 10 handkerchiefs. A Friend—16 havelocks. Miss Julia Cooper—16 havelocks. Mr. Abbott—Old linen. First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo—59 shirts and drawers, 6 wrappers, 17 pillow-cases, 12 fans, etc. Irvington—63 towels, 23 handkerchiefs, 12 shirts and drawers. Central Presbyterian Church, Buffalo—40 sheets and pillow-cases, 72 handkerchiefs, 30 socks, 49 towels, 24 wrappers, 144 shirts and drawers, 24 fans, etc. Utica, N. Y.—69 shirts and drawers, 76 sheets and pillow-cases, 41 wrappers, 127 towels, 31 socks, 71 h. bands, over 100 lbs. edibles, etc. Clayville—57 shirts and drawers, 63 sheets and pillow-cases, 28 towels and handkerchiefs, 18 socks, 9 wrappers, dried fruit, jelly, etc.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Already the new order of the War Department, directing regular soldiers to be enlisted like volunteers, for three years, has exercised a marked influence on recruiting here. Last week more than double the number of men of the week previous were accepted and sent over to Governor's Island. The cavalry rendezvous still keeps ahead, so that detachments go to Carlisle now twice as often as they did formerly. Thirty-two men joined the old regiments in the city last week, about twenty of whom were sent to Fort Columbus for drill and regimental muster. The new 12th Regiment is fast assuming strength.

It has several offices open for recruits, and its headquarters, at Fort Hamilton, may soon be able to report one battalion at all events. The officers are working hard to have the regiment "in fighting condition" before November. There is some talk of continuing a depot at Fort Hamilton—English fashion—to keep the current wants of the corps always supplied. The 14th Regiment, whose headquarters is at Fort Trumbull, Conn., is probably fuller at present than any of those authorized by Congress lately. The new cavalry regiment, which is concentrating at Pittsburg, Pa., has over 200 men at present, and is enlisting very fast. The progress of the new Artillery Regiment is not so rapid as that of the others, but the new three years' law will doubtless help it along considerably.

The Navy is still increasing. No less than 180 seamen shipped in Cherry and South streets last week, and detachments from Buffalo, Erie, and New-Bedford, have joined their respective receiving ships. There are now over 1,200 men on board the North Carolina at Brooklyn, probably 1,500 on the Ohio at Boston, about 600 in Philadelphia, some 500 at Portsmouth, and probably as many at other places, so that we have ready for instant service the manual material for seven or eight men-of-war. In fact, our receiving ships, instead of being chiefly receptacles for invalids, as those in England are, constitute a useful naval reserve, which can be filled up and drawn from when necessity requires us to do so; and if our demand now probably exceeds the supply, the fact is owing more to the magnitude of the former than to the shortcomings of the latter. There are the following Federal forces in this neighborhood to-day:

	Men.
Governor's Island	230
Fort Hamilton (regulars)	720
North Carolina Receiving ship	1,250
Marine Barracks	270
Vessels in the stream	200
Total	2,720

The steam gunboat Monticello, recently rechartered by the Government, sailed from the Navy-Yard for Fortress Monroe on Saturday. She took out a large mail for the Chesapeake flotilla, and several necessaries for the vessels of that fleet. She is to be subject to orders from the commander of the Norfolk division of the blockade squadron.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 17.

5,000 U. S. 6s, '62	95	5 N. Y. C. R.R....ex div	73½
5,000 do., '81, Reg	88	200 do	73¾
5,000 do., '81, Coup	88½	50 do....p & c	73¾
2,000 Treas. 6 ₽ c., 2 years	97¼	150 Erie Railway	25½
2,000 N. Y. State 7s, '70	107	100 do	25¼
22,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	43¼	175 Hud. Riv. R.R	33
10,000 do....s10	43	100 do....s15	33
23,000 do	42¾	50 Harlem R.R	10½
6,000 Virginia State 6s	53	115 Ill. C. R.R. Scrip	63½
3,000 do	54¼	200 do....s60	63
5,000 do....s15	54	200 Harlem RR. Pref	25
18,000 N. Carolina State 6s	66	100 Reading RR	35¼
15,000 Missouri State 6s	43¼	370 Mich. Central RR	41¼
30,000 do	43¼	100 do....s30	41¼
30,000 do	43	100 Mi. So. & N. I. G'd St'k s30	28
5,000 do....s10	43	50 do	28¼
3,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo. RR	47	150 do	28
11,000 Louisiana State 6s	64	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. RR	91
9,000 California State 7s	76	100 Gal. & Chi. RR....b60	64½
3,000 City 6s, '87	93	100 do....s10	64¼
1,000 Hud. Riv. R.R. Conv. Bds	70	100 do....s30	64
7,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bds	60¼	40 do	64½
600 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	89½	500 do	64¼
1,000 do	89¼	200 Cleve. & Tol. RR	28¾
100 Manhattan Bank	115	400 do....b30	28½
40 Pa. Coal Co	77	300 do	28¼
160 Pac. M. St. Co....ex div	71	200 do....s30	28
50 do	70½	50 Chi. & R'k I. RR	39½
10 Mil. & Prairie D. C. RR	14½	400 do	39¾
		25 do	39½
		125 Chi., Bur. & Q. RR	56½

SATURDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

Business at the Stock Exchange has rather diminished in volume during the week, and in the closing days the market has been governed by a less hopeful feeling in the speculative movements. The successful negotiations of Secretary Chase had, for the hour, a favorable influence in the street, but the revival of rumors that Washington is in danger—the prospect of further severe fighting in Missouri, and the anticipations of timid men in regard to the adverse action of England and France with reference to our blockade, have been quite enough to neutralize the effect of the important financial movements of Government. The bears have made the most of these disquieting items, and the number of operators on that side has not only increased, but sales for the decline are made more confidently and boldly. It is quite satisfactory to note, however, that Government stocks during the time have been very strong, and an advance of near 1 ₽ cent in the coupon stock of 1881, and about 3 ₽ cent in the two-year Treasury notes has been established since the negotiation of the Secretary. For the best description of Railway Bonds, also, there is a firm and advancing market, with but a scanty supply. The business in Southern State Stocks continues large, but prices have fallen off within a day or two for Virginias, Tennessees, and Missouris, partly on the report of a contemplated confiscation by the Confederate Congress of stocks held by people of the North. On Friday and Saturday there was quite an effort to mark down prices by offering stock on sellers, options, and with partial success. The buyers generally decline to make contracts at the option of the seller, but bid mostly for cash stock; the strategy of the bulls confining itself to quick and energetic moves against the short interest by making shares scarce, and compelling purchases for delivery. The market closed dull on Saturday, but late in the afternoon was a trifle firmer for New-York Central. The war movements are eagerly discussed in the street, and according to the favorable or unfavorable impression of the day, the market rises or falls.

The annexed figures show the prices of the leading Securities last Saturday and to-day:

	Last Saturday.	To-day.
New-York Central	74¼	73½
Reading	36¼	35¼
Erie	26½	25½
Hudson River	34½	33
Michigan Central	43	41½
Michigan Southern	14	13
Michigan So. Guaranteed	29¼	28
Illinois Central Scrip	64½	63½
Galena and Chicago	64½	64½
Cleveland and Toledo	29½	28¼
Chicago and Rock Island	40¼	39½
Panama	106½	106½
Pacific Mail	77	75½
Delaware and Hudson	84	84
Harlem	10½	10½
Harlem Preferred	25¼	25
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	57½	56½
Virginia 6s	54½	53¼
Tennessee 6s	45½	43
Missouris	44½	43¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	88¼	88¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	88	88
United States Treasury [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The earnings of the second week of August on the Galena and Chicago Railroad were:

Second week, 1861	$26,851
Second week, 1860	32,322
Decrease	$5,471

The receipts of the Morris Canal for the week and season, compared with that of 1860, have been:

Total to Aug. 4, 1860	$175,052 00	
Week ending Aug. 11, 1860	10,201 07	
		$185,253 07
Total to Aug. 3, 1861	$128,049 17	
Week ending Aug. 10, 1861	8,013 26	
		136,062 43
Decrease—1861		$49,190 64

The Western roads generally will show a falling off in business during August. The war has materially checked passenger traffic, and the low prices which have been ruling for grain and flour have reduced the freight business. The comparisons are against a large business stimulated by high prices and an early harvest. The crop at the West is a large one, and the accounts from abroad indicate that Europe will want all our surplus.

The first two weeks of August on the Illinois Central Road show a decline of about $13,000 in traffic. The closing of the Southern outlet of the Road by the military occupation of Cairo is a sufficient reason for this moderate loss of business.

The export demand for Breadstuffs has been very active the past week, the sales of grain on the Corn Exchange reaching, some days, nearly a half million of bushels. The business would have been even larger, were a better assortment here. At the close, a rise in freights checks transactions. The advance in wheat is about eight cents a bushel, the effect of which will doubtless be felt throughout the West. We annex a statement of the value of the exports of the three leading articles for the week ending Aug. 16, and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week. 1860.	1861.	Since Jan 1. 1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls	$212,338	$227,422	$4,844,271	$8,873,835
Wheat, bush	376,525	379,824	4,552,882	15,392,826
Corn, bush	27,333	213,834	1,100,024	3,371,963
Total since Jan. 1			$10,537,177	$27,998,674
Increase on 1860				$16,361,496

The money market during the week has been undisturbed, and borrowers have been enabled to make even better terms than during the previous week. The supply of money seeking employment has been very large, while the contracted volume of business has reduced the demand. On Government and other leading collaterals the current rate on demand has been 4@5 ₽ cent, with an occasional transaction at 3½ ₽ cent. In the discount houses the transactions have been limited, by reason of the scarcity of paper, and rates remain unchanged. Prominent signatures pass freely at 5@6 ₽ cent, and a much larger amount could be placed at this rate if it was being made. It seems somewhat surprising that business names can be passed at 5 ₽ cent interest when the paper of the Government can be bought to pay over 7 ₽ cent, yet such is the fact. In bank the demand for money is moderate, and the loan line, even with the help of Government investments, cannot be kept up. The statement of Monday will show a decline in loans. In the mean time the specie reserve continues to increase, and to-day considerably exceeds fifty millions, although the average will not probably show so large. Next week will probably show a reduction, as the banks will pay into the Sub-Treasury the 10 ₽ cent stipulated to be paid at once on their subscriptions to the Government loan.

At a meeting of the New-York Bank Presidents to-day it was resolved to assume the five millions of the fifteen millions Treasury Notes apportioned to Boston, the banks of that city having decided to take only ten millions.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Presidents will be held on Monday at 12 o'clock.

The mint returns of the past week are less than a million, when they should have been three millions. Will Mr. Chase look after this matter.

Mr. Cisco has received authority to receive subscriptions for the 7.30 Treasury notes, and whatever amount is taken from him will be deducted from the amount taken by the banks. There is already considerable demand at the Sub-Treasury from outside parties who wish such a desirable investment. Parties who have small amounts to invest are coming in and taking these notes. As low as $50 in several instances has been subscribed. Some of the new notes will probably be ready within a week, but depositors draw interest from the day of deposit.

There has appeared in the street a bond of the State of Virginia for $1,000, dated 1st October, 1860, identical with the regular Virginia Sixes, so far as the body of the bond is concerned, except that it is made payable in Richmond. The sheet of coupons attached is printed in red, while the old is in black. This bond has been forwarded from the West.

There has been a large enquiry to-day for the two-year six ₽ cent Treasury Notes, and sales have been made at 98, an advance of 2 ₽ cent, since it became certain that the Banks would give the Secretary what money he wanted.

We annex a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at New-York for the week and since January 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry Goods	$3,139,153	$3,446,119	$583,305
Gen. Merchandise	2,555,351	1,462,323	799,285
Total for week	$5,694,469	$4,908,442	$1,382,600
Previously reported	$161,002,005	$146,999,032	$36,646,393
Since January 1	$166,694,394	$151,907,524	$37,928,983

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

"We are informed that Claflin, Mellen & Co., of New-York, offer to pay 70 cents on considerable time and in their own notes, on the understanding that the creditors continue to sell them. The proposition does not meet with universal favor in this city."

Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., we understand, propose in addition to 70 cents on four, eight, and twelve months, to pay an additional 30 cents if at the end of the twelve months, a committee of their creditors, upon examination, shall say that their assets justify it. They feel confident that they can pay everything if enabled to go on with their business.

The Ledger says:

There has been another slight falling off of coal production as compared with last week, the reported tonnage of the week being again below 200,000 tons. The production thus far is over four and a half million of tons, and is only 170,703 tons less than the supply to corresponding time last year. The falling off in tonnage is mainly from the Schuylkill region, and the increase mostly from Delaware and Hudson Canal and Delaware and Lackawanna R. R. The Broad-Top Mountain mines also show a very handsome per centage of increase on last year's business. The trade is not much changed in demand or price, both being tolerably steady.

The St. Louis Democrat says:

The Money market was again in a state of excitement to-day, and Missouri money went down to 7½@8 per cent. dis. for exchange, and not more than 90@91c. in gold was offered for it.

The bank officers of this city held a meeting to-day, at one o'clock p. m., to consider the proposition of Gen. Fremont, asking a loan of $250,000, of which we made mention yesterday. The full amount was taken, and the *pro rata* assessment on the banks and savings institutions was but three per cent on their capital. We could not learn the proportion of each bank's assessment, but understand that the amount falling to the old State Bank was $40,000, which is the largest moneyed institution in the city. The Union Bank—a Secession institution—would not go into the arrangement, and the Exchange Bank promptly came forward and took the share of the Union Bank, in addition to her own.

The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday evening says:

The general money market is working easier gradually; but loans except for produce purposes are scarcely asked for, for the very good reason that nobody expects to be able to obtain them. The produce dealers get very readily all the accommodations they require. To-day New-York Exchange has been very plenty, and most of the banks were glad to sell for approved currency, at ¼ per cent. premium. Outside and on the Board of Trade it was sold freely at par, and sometimes, perhaps, slight concessions were made. For coin it could be had at ¼@½ per cent discount.

DIED.

LOTT—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Friday evening, Aug. 16, Jeremiah Lott, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, John A. Lott, and of his daughter, Mrs. Zabriskie, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from the Reformed Dutch Church, in Flatbush, without further notice.

PRAY—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Sunday, Aug. 18, Amelia G. Pray, daughter of the late Capt. John Pray of this city.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephew, William P. Lee, are invited to attend her funeral at Zion Church, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

Passengers Sailed

In steamship Fulton, for Southampton and Havre—Mr. Wood, N. Y.; Mrs. E. Frezzolini and servant; Miss Walker, England; Mr. and Mrs. Arnaud, Paris; Mrs. Mozier, Mr. R. Roy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Vallin and child, Mr. C. Meletta, N. Y.; Mr. J. Larocbe, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich and family, N. Y.; Mr. H. S. Ackerman, San Francisco; Mrs. Durmpeau Marre, Paris; Mrs. Mary Ebel and child, N. Y.; Miss Blakoy, Mr. Thos. Peele, N. Y.; Mrs. Ellen Blake, Miss M. Feister, Geo. Bouvet, France; E. Francois, Leopold Bosrange, A. C. Gazot, Mr. and Mrs. Walters and two children, Baltimore; Mrs. Anthony, Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Squier, Geneva, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Baird, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Eli W. Blake, child and servant, Conn.; Rev. Mr. Facile, N. Y.; Jules Le More and friend, N. Y.; Rev. Mr. Ambrose, Charles H. Bagot, England; Rev. Mr. Bomin, Henry Tomes and son, Brooklyn; Mrs. Wales, J. A. Little, Boston; E. Nordmann, John Playle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodley and two children, George C. Hall, N. Y.; Mrs. Toussn, T. C. Meyer, N. Y.; Miss Pauline Myer, Mr. Thomas, P. Fuselli, Mr. L. Hermillo, Mrs. M. Dolier and child, N. Y.; Mrs. William Gow and child, Mr. and Mrs. Deschamps and two children; C. L. Smith, Bicknell, Boston; E. M. Lehman, M. Rosenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. W. Leon and child, Philadelphia; G. Buth, John Sarre, F. Galli, W. Gottebreroff, Washington; S. Troutman, Pa.; F. Trest, Mrs. Bertrand, Master Bertrand, B. C. Townsend, N. Y.; H. Groves, Jamaica; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. V. Piana, Porto Rico; Mr. Sorranto, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Lyons, Philadelphia; Miss P. Myer, Mrs. L. Drukker and three children, St. Louis; John Brodfield, N. Y.; S. Mastrangelte, Charles Brown, N. J.; F. Bartholomae, N. Y.; L. C. Huck, E. Moyer, Philadelphia; E. de Sannez, Havre; Mr. Dillepe.—Total, 114.

Passengers Arrived

In bark Corilla, from Rio Janeiro—Capt. H. C. Fuller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun—Rises....5:14 | Sets..........6:54 | Moon—Rises. 4:21

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6:39 | Gov. Island..... 7:29 | Hell-Gate..... 9:10

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..........AUG. 18.

Arrived.

Steamship Gladiator (Br.), Hickley, from a cruise southward via Cape Henry Aug 15. Aug. 4, lat. 38, lon. 74, spoke a Boston brig, bound S.; 12th, off Cape Hatteras, spoke U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, hence bound S.; 14th, off New-Inlet, N. C., spoke U. S. ship Dale, on a cruise; same day, spoke U. S. gunboat Penguin, bound into Hampton Roads.

Bark Corilla, Fettengill, Rio Janeiro July 7, in ballast to S. & C. S. Johnson. July 13, lat. 8 44 S., lon. 33 30, exchanged signals with an Am. bark steering S., showing a white and red signal, with letter D in center; 25th, lat. 9 38 N., lon. 41 50, passed an Am. herm. brig steering S., showing a white flag, with letter O in center; Aug. 7, lat. 32 30, lon. 66 10, passed an Am. bark steering S. S. E., showing a white signal, with red letter E or F in it; same time, passed a double topsail herm. brig steering S. S. E., showing red burgee with white letters; 13th, during a heavy blow from E. N. E., John Conner, seaman, of Liverpool, fell overboard, and was lost.

Bark St. Bernard (Bremen), Deetjen, Rotterdam 33 days, mdse. to Charles Luling. July 20, lat. 60 43, lon. 07 21, spoke bark Oldenburg (Old.), from Bremen for Bremen.

Brig Autia Owen, Wallace, Nuevitas 14 days, melado, &c., to Thomas Owen & Son. When up to the Woodlands took a heavy N. E. gale, during which lost foresail, jib, and main staysail.

Brig Harp, Ames, Port Ewen, coal for Newburyport.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer (of Jonesport), Dobbin, Ponce, P. R., July 21, sugar to master. Sailed in company with brig Scotland, for Hartford.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Elizabethport, coal for Portland.

Schr. Dart, Smith, Stamford, mdse. to master.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Schr. Hurd, Robinson, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, mdse. and pass. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, mdse. to Edward Bynner.

BELOW—Bark N. W. Boynton.

SAILED—Aug. 17—Steamships Fulton, for Southampton and Havre; Kangaroo, Liverpool and Queenstown; Marion, Key West and Havana; Karnak, Nassau, N. P. Ships Great Western, and Thornton, Liverpool; Shakspere (Bremen), Bremen. Barks B. Watson, Marseilles; Sam Sheppard, Cork; J. M. Hicks, Gloucester; Brilliant, Antwerp. Brig R. C. Wright, Baltimore. Schrs. Wm. H. Clear (Br.), Harbor Island; Walter Raleigh, Bordeaux; Eckford Webb, Glasgow.

Also steamship City of New-York, Washington, D. C.; steamer Jacob Bell, Washington, D. C.

Aug. 18—Steamship A. H. Bowman, Washington, D. C. Storeship Nightingale, Hampton Roads. Ships Mercury, Havre (and anchored at S. W. Spit); Delphine (Prus.), Cork. Barks Hyperion, Barbadoes; Mountain Eagle, Hull; Jarseo (Span.), Barcelona; Hermes (Norw.), Havre; Catharina (Prus.), Antwerp. Schr. Gen. Armstrong, Porto Rico.

WIND—S.

Spoken.

Aug. 16, lat. 40 27, lon. 72 30, U. S. frigate Congress, from Montevideo for Boston, 57 days out; all well; put on board of her Mr. Walter Brewer, as coast pilot.

Aug. 16, brig Elmer, of and for Bangor, from St. Thomas, 16 days out.

WANTED for the HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY—A LEADER of BAND (pay that of a Lieutenant) and FIVE BUGLERS. Privates sent immediately to camp when recruited. By order of Col. J. M. DAVIES, No. 6?8 Broadway.